

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 20, 1930

No. 3

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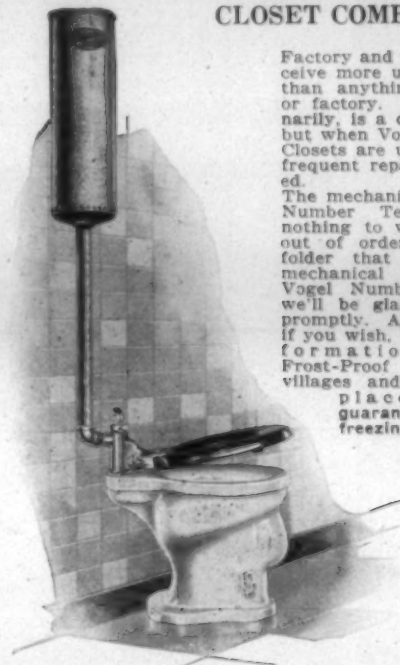
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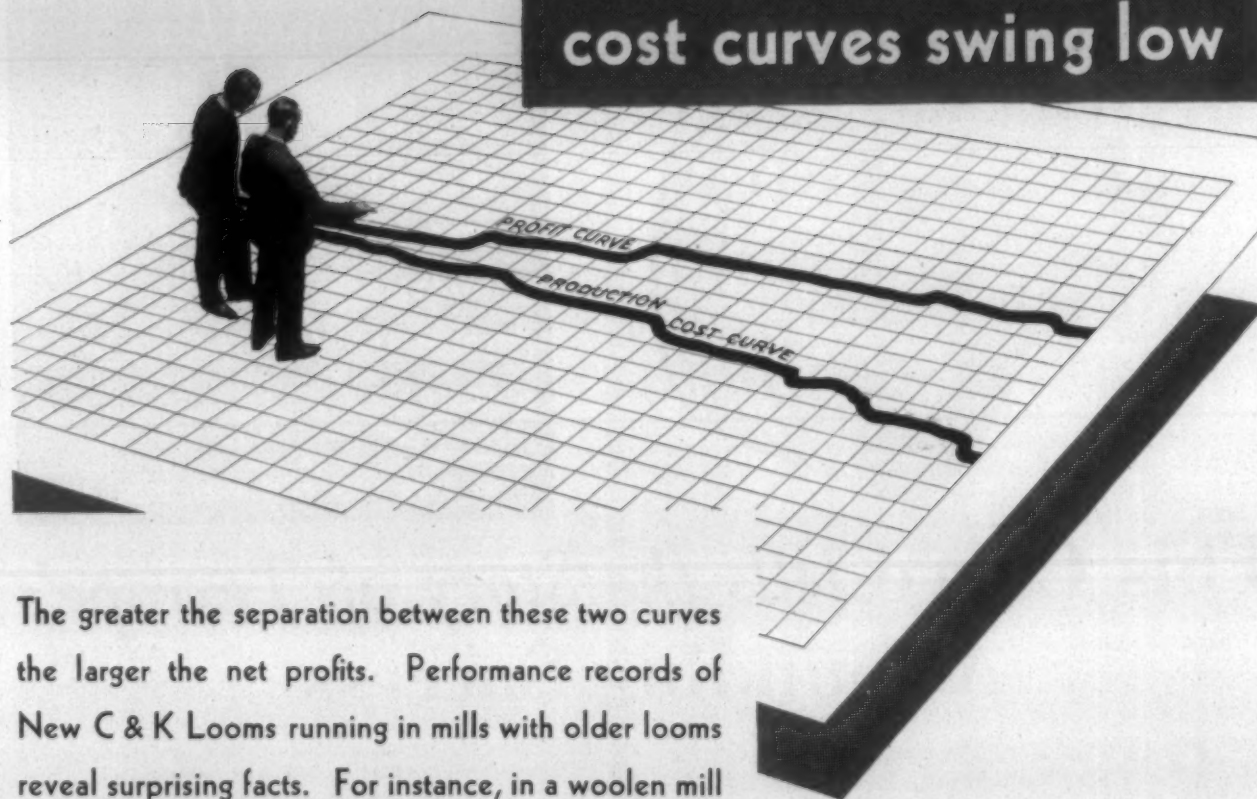
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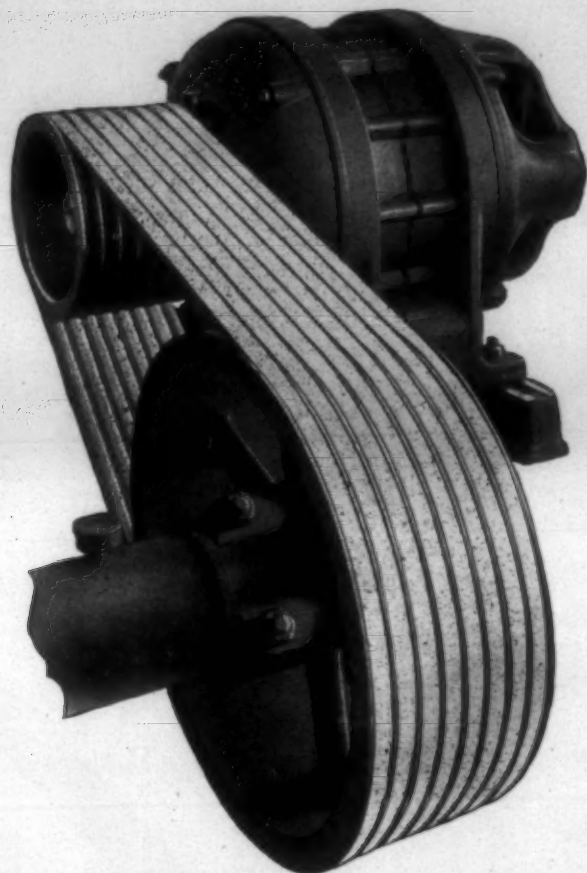
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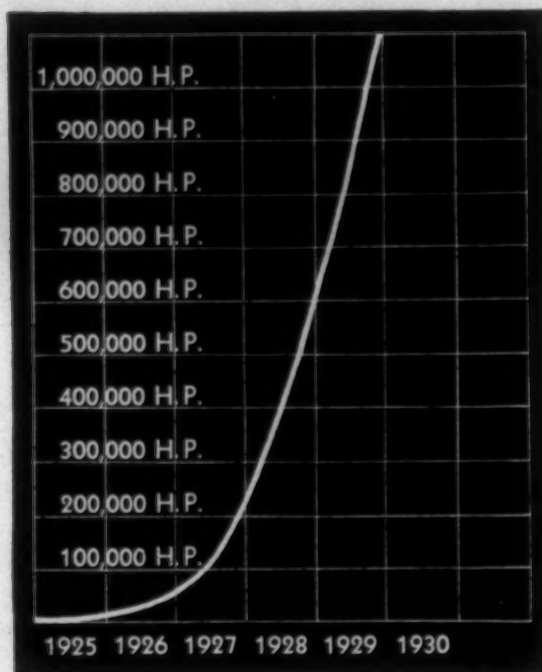
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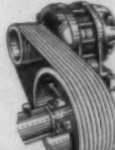
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 3

The Testing Laboratory and the Textile Mill*

By R. H. Adams, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

WHILE the testing and research phase of Southern textiles is still in its infancy, enough has been done to indicate the immediate possibilities of service and the adaptability of some form of such activity to practically every type of organization.

It is with this aspect of the matter that I am concerned in this paper. Doubtless the elementary remarks here presented would be much more appreciated before a different audience. They afford me the opportunity, however, of "getting into the record," orally at least, a brief argument in favor of testing extension and a picture of my own comparatively simple but efficient outfit in the general offices at LaGrange.

At the present time textile laboratories in the United States are divided generally into two groups—those operated as a part of a single mill organization and those operated for mutual benefit by a group of mills. These units have grown to the point where they are of great importance to the success of the industry, since they are actually the only scientific agencies for originating new methods, improving existing processes, and solving the many manufacturing problems which face the mill executive.

Before the establishment of the textile laboratory, practically all material was produced against specifications supplied either by the purchaser or developed solely and expensively for standard production through bitter experience. Specifications from the purchaser were generally limited, and still are, to performance factors. For instance, that the strength must be so much in one direction, and that the burst must be so much in either direction. Usually it was known for what job the material was designed. But without means for research and testing, it happened many times that in meeting the specifications a great deal of costly work was done, which ranked simply as a dead loss, before the proper manufacturing conditions were located through the rule of thumb method which most mills followed.

Laboratory Eliminates Crude Tests

With the establishment of the textile laboratory, the necessity for this crude method of solving problems was eliminated. The research specialist in charge of the laboratory of today is a scientist in the textile field. With the equipment at his command, he is able not only to work out the tensile strength of the individual yarn or fabric, but is able to calculate the tensile strength necessary to meet practically any specified job. Through his ability to specify raw stock, method of spinning, method of weaving, and finish, he is a source of immediate profit to his organization.

The results of the first textile laboratory units were received with a doubtful enthusiasm by the mill executives. The fact that these results were reached with the aid of instruments, and without using a bale or two of cotton beforehand, made them seem unreal. As, however, case after case proved the rightness of the calculations, men who had originally opposed the idea became its strongest supporters; so that today wherever a mill has a testing laboratory in its organization or at its command, the manufacturing group are only too glad to submit their problems to the laboratory, knowing full well that these will be solved promptly and economically as possible.

Not only does the textile research specialist assist his organization through calculating methods for new problems, but he also proves of great value through constantly studying, searching, testing, to find better and more economical means of producing the standard fabric of his organization on a basis of higher quality and lower cost.

For the mill just establishing its own research and testing laboratory three things are necessary. A skilled textile research specialist, who is acquainted with the scientific side of textiles as well as with mill machinery and its manipulation, should be brought into close relations with foremen and superintendents, and must be able to get over to them his understanding of their problem and his desire to assist them in solving it. His work shop, the laboratory, must be equipped with the necessary machinery and instruments to do his job. The most thoroughly trained man in a scientific field is helpless without his equipment. Finally, the laboratory should not be bound by ordinary rules. Much of their work is in exploring new fields, meeting and solving new problems, therefore, they must set up their own rules of operating to a very great extent.

Three Phases of Laboratory Work

In developing the routine work of a textile testing laboratory there are three important questions to consider, namely: the physical, the analytical and the chemical.

The physical question deals with the mechanical properties of the manufactured products, such as the determination of tensile strength, stretch and elongation, the effect of twist upon strength and its proper relation to proper tension in weaving, the absorbing qualities of cotton of different kinds, the moisture regain of different fabrics in process under the same conditions, and the action of moisture on yarns and fabrics.

The analytical process should be organized in such way that the one in charge of a laboratory may take

(Continued on Page 33)

*Address before meeting of Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials, at Charlotte.

Carding and Spinning Discussion at Georgia Meeting

THE meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held March 11 in Atlanta, was devoted to a discussion of carding and spinning, and was one of the best meetings in the history of the organization.

F. E. Heymer, general chairman, presided at the meeting. The discussion on carding was led by E. H. Rogers, and the spinning discussion by D. D. Towers.

The meeting was opened with the invocation by W. H. Higginbotham of Atlanta.

At the luncheon meeting, Secretary Walter C. Taylor, of the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights, spoke briefly of the work and plans of the latter organization.

Discussion on Carding

(Led by E. H. Rogers, Agent Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.)

The first question we have is:

"Have you tried the oil spraying system? How do you like it?"

I would like to know if anybody has put the oil spraying system in and discontinued its use after trying it out? (Two men).

Would you mind telling us why?

Mr. Steel: We put in the oil spraying system. The main reason we discontinued it was that we were never fully absolutely satisfied that it would not make spots in the cloth.

Chairman Rogers: What grade of cloth are you making?

Answer: Cotton jeans, quite a number of different construction. We had trouble with oil spots, and we had the goods analyzed, and they said it was the oil.

Chairman Rogers: What was the size of these spots?

Answer: From a quarter of a dollar to a half a dollar, and on up to as big as your hand. It showed up in a khaki color. We discontinued it principally for that cause.

Chairman Rogers: Where did you introduce your oil?

Mr. Steel: We have a conveying system. We take our cotton from the opener room up in the mill, and just outside of the opener room right in that elbow, or below the elbow, we put the spray head. We caught the cotton as it came through.

Chairman Rogers: Did you ever examine to see whether there was dirt in that pipe?

Answer: I suppose you might call it dirt. It went in with the cotton. There were great long tags in there. That was another reason we didn't fancy it, but we thought that was caused by being so near the curve of this pipe. We still have the system in our opener system or bale breaker and number 12 machine to vertical opener.

Chairman Rogers: Is that a high pressure system?

Answer: Yes, sir, but the main reason we discarded it was that we were afraid of the oil in our cloth.

Mr. Jones (Augusta, Ga.): Is that white or colored cotton?

Answer: White.

Mr. Jones: What percentage did you use?

Answer: From one-tenth of one percent on up to one and a half percent.

V. E. McDowell (Columbus, Ga.): Our reason for discarding it was on account of the distribution of the oil. We were never able to get the oil distributed properly on the cotton with the equipment we had. We tried some time ago to correct that, but with the equipment we have had we never did get it distributed like we

wanted it, and that was the only reason we discarded it. We had a little atomizer with air going through it. We sprayed it through the atomizer. It was not the latest equipment.

Latest Equipment Very Efficient

J. W. Hames (Atlanta, Ga.): The original I put in was a great large nozzle, that didn't atomize the oil. It put it through in small drops, but the latest type atomizes the oil, and mixes it thoroughly with the air as you distribute it on the cotton.

D. D. Towers (Rome, Ga.): We are using the latest model of high pressure type, and put it in with the vertical opener. There is always an open pipe on the vertical open and you put your oil right in that pipe with about 40 to 50 pounds of air pressure. You get a more perfect distribution of your oil there than any other point we have been able to find. Between this point and the lower half of the cards you will find an accumulation of oil-soaked short lint, that will accumulate. Inside of that pipe ought to be kept perfectly clean, if it accumulates. Once a week you have got to wipe that down. From this point you don't get any more accumulation.

Oil Spots Due to Dirt Accumulation

The gentleman (Mr. Steel) spoke of getting oil stains on his cloth. The only way I can account for that is some of this muck and stuff going through. If you spray the oil with an atomizer, you won't get any spots unless you get some oily waste from the inside of this pipe. You won't get it from the oil spray unless some of that muck is carried through with your work. This gives a very satisfactory arrangement. You eliminate most of your dust from that point on.

The gentleman spoke of putting on $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. Anyone, that puts over two-tenths of one per cent on will probably get into trouble. That oil wants to be gauged very carefully. For all purposes on white work you must keep that percentage down. If you get above two-tenths of one per cent, you will run into trouble, and $15/100$ th of one per cent is ordinarily ample, and will make a very noticeable difference in your stock. You will run into serious trouble if you put in over two-tenths of one per cent.

Oil Keeps Down Dust

Mr. Towers: Oiled cotton is much freer from dust. We used the old fashioned hand pressure, and you couldn't stay in the room, if you didn't have the oil. There is noticeably less dust around the cards.

Percentage of Oil

F. E. Heymer (Columbus, Ga.): We varied on oil percentage from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent down. Finally I come down to one-quarter of one per cent. It was on our colored goods we got the best results. I think that is the reason most of the people have given it up, but I think, if you will use less, you will find a great improvement in the work throughout the mill.

A Member: We had in a low pressure system, and we had trouble with the cards gumming up. We couldn't hardly tell what percentage we used. We discarded that, and recently put in high pressure, and get better results, and a minimum of fly.

Chairman Rogers: How do you cut off your oil when you are not feeding the cotton?

Answer: There is a pump there, and when the feed stops.

Chairman Rogers: Suppose you let the cotton run out, and the hopper runs on.

Answer: The oil will go on. In that case I imagine I would have some gumming up.

Mr. Jones: Do they have to change their setting of cards or brushes with oiled cotton?

Mr. Towers: We had to lighten one tooth in the drawing.

Correcting Weight of Laps With Indicator

Chairman Rogers: The next question is:

"We would like to have a general discussion of correcting the weight of laps, by regain indicators, moisture controls, etc. What results as to uniformity in numbers?"

How many have regain indicators? (Five or six). How many have control of humidifiers in the carder or picker room? (One). How many have in the card room? (Eight or ten). How many are regulating their laps according to regain in the cotton? (Six or Eight). How many have found that this is or is not good practice? How many have abandoned the idea later experimenting with it? (One). Tell us why.

Mr. Elliott (New Holland): We found after experimenting with it that our local conditions were not sufficiently variable to warrant the possibility of having different weights of laps due to climatic conditions. We found it simpler not to try to regulate the laps.

Chairman Rogers: Do you draw the most of your air from your pickers through your card room?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Has your card room humidifiers?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Do you have any trouble with electricity in your cards?

Answer: No great amount. On a real hot summer day you will find some.

Chairman Rogers: Suppose you cut off your air supply from you picker room; what results do you get there?

Answer: Considerable variation.

Chairman Rogers: You pull your air in from the outside?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Do you use a drying oven to determine what variation you have got?

Answer: We did during the test, yes sir. We also used a carding hydrometer.

Chairman Rogers: We control and humidify also, and we do not regulate laps by the regain indicator, but hold our humidity at a constant regain. I believe $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent we use in the picker room. That is on one. The other is not equipped so we can do that. We have never undertaken to vary the laps with the regain. I would like to have somebody state just what advantages they have had from controlling that.

Regain Indicator

Mr. Bone (West Point, Ga.): We got very good results in our laps from the regain indicator. Our numbers ran even and with less variation, and with less changing of draft gears. Our beam weights had a variation of around 18 pounds, and we are getting from nothing to I will say 7 or 8 pounds. Very few of them more than 3 or 4 pounds.

Chairman Rogers: About what regain do you get in your card room?

Regain in Card Room

Mr. Elliott: Our laps show $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. $5\frac{1}{2}$ was the lowest and 7 the highest. I spoke of the regain in the picker room. In the card room it will run from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 6% per cent all the way through. We carry 58 degrees relative humidity.

Mr. Edwards: Probably some of the gentlemen don't understand what this regain indicator is. I will try to

draw it here on the blackboard. (Drawing a small diagram on the blackboard. The scale is marked off from 4 to 10 per cent regain. If your ideal condition is $6\frac{1}{2}$ on 38 pounds of cotton in your lap, your indicator over here, when it is registering $6\frac{1}{2}$, then, when the man doffs his laps, he wants his dial or hand on the dial to point to $6\frac{1}{2}$. We don't care how much it weighs because he has got 38 pounds of cotton, and very probably 3 pounds of moisture. If he continually makes that dial agree with his indicator, he don't care whether he has 4 or 6 pounds of moisture. As for the changing in the regain, I have seen ours jump from 5 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 in 45 minutes. We allow a half a pound tolerance off of standard.

Question: Your standard is determined by that regain?

Figured in Regain—Not in Pounds

Mr. Edwards: Yes, and we don't care how much moisture we have got so long as we know how much we have got. That dial is just the same as your scale, the dial of your scale. Instead of having figures in pounds you have got it in regain.

Question: Suppose your regain in the card room tomorrow is different from what it is today.

Mr. Edwards: It doesn't affect it because you have still got 38 pounds of cotton in the lap regardless of moisture.

Question: Suppose you get more regain in the card room than you have in the lap.

Mr. Edwards: It makes no difference. We carry the same process right into the card room that you do in the picker room, and so on down to your spinning room and yarn.

Mr. Elliott: Now you have got a lap, that shows you are carrying 7 per cent regain, regardless of what the weight of the lap may be. Have you ever taken that lap, and put into the oven, and checked it and saw that is compared with the indicator?

Mr. Edwards: Our laboratory does that. Four checks a day.

Question: You find it to be very consistent with the indicator?

Mr. Edwards: Yes, I would like to have two of these indicators to check one against the other. You will find those running pretty close together one a bone-dry test. Take a 200-grain sample bone-dry, and that sample absorbs moisture, which registers on this dial a certain per cent of regain.

Mr. Heymer: If your laps show 5 per cent regain only, and your standard is 7 per cent, you pick more cotton, or else, if your indicator shows 9 per cent regain, then you pick less. Is that correct?

Mr. Edwards: I do not understand. If you have got two pounds excess moisture over your standard, your lap will really weigh two pounds heavier, but he is not showing it in pounds. He is showing it by the indicator dial. The more moisture you have, the less cotton you feed.

Good Results from Indicator

A Member: We have been running this for five or six months, and we get mighty good results. We register that regain on the dial. It is right before the picker man all the time, and he can tell exactly what he has got to doff. We don't have any trouble with our numbers, and never change the draft gear on the feeders.

A Member: If the indicator goes down, you have got to go down because you have less moisture. If

your regain is more, you have got to go up to keep the same amount of moisture in the cotton.

Less Cotton—More Moisture

H. S. Busby, Atlanta, Ga.): In noticing some of the mills, where the lap control is based on small volume of cotton, necessarily the variation in small volume is easily affected by the accumulation of dirt because, if that dirt is on the outside, the moisture gets to it readily. Therefore there is a variation there. In rooms, where the moisture is a whole room's moisture, I noticed running throughout variation in pounds of less than four ounces for two days hand running. It would seem to me that that is more of a criterion for controlling these lap weights than trying to balance between moisture and the cotton because less cotton takes on more moisture. You know you cannot have the same amount of moisture unless you build your moisture.

Chairman Rogers: What would be your suggestion in connection with this discussion?

Mr. Busby: If you are going to use control have a big enough volume to control more like an instrument than a machine. You can get your lap even better than you can by a balance between moisture and cotton. If you use a balance between moisture and cotton, as suggested here, and you don't have an especially sensitive well balanced indicator, you are very apt to find you have variations because of irregularity in volume.

Chairman Rogers: You favor then control of your hydrometric conditions in the picker room rather than to try to make your lap variations of regain?

Mr. Busby: I certainly do.

Accurate Check on Regain

Mr. Bone (West Point, Ga.): We have made laboratory tests, and have taken the cotton out of the finisher picker, and put it where it can be dried out, and we had the regain here. We have run within one-half of one per cent of this regain. We have several tests and found it very accurate.

Chairman Rogers: That is the element that you use for the scales?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Chairman Rogers: You dried out that same cotton?

Mr. Bone: Yes sir, and checked the reading of the instrument, and checked the samples from the lap, after drying it out.

Mr. Hames: What per cent do you keep in the picker room?

Answer: Seven and one-half per cent.

Mr. Hames: On damp days it goes higher than that, you cannot control it?

Chairman Rogers: The humidifiers run sometimes, when it is raining. That indicates we still have to supply some moisture. We believe from that experience it will really go over 7½ per cent.

Question: Do you have a steam coil?

Picker Drafts, Grid Settings and Card Waste

Chairman Rogers: The third question follows:

"Discuss picker drafts and grid settings with relation to waste on cards. That is, what is your experience by closing up the grids, and doing most of the cleaning on the cards? What percentage of total waste, if any, has been saved using this method, and what effect does the heavy cleaning have on cards? What special settings on cards, if any, have been used?"

I suppose he means their fan speed. I don't imagine he means the drawing out. It has been my observation in the last few years that everybody is attempting to take more waste out in opening and picking, and less in the carding. How many have added to their open-

ing equipment in the last four or five years? (About 50 per cent). How many have added to their opening equipment in the last 10 years? (Two more). What fan speed do you run on the picker?

One gentleman said 800 on finishers; another 1100 on finishers.

Chairman Rogers: What is your beater speed?

Answer: Roller two blades Kirshner—672 on the card beater.

Chairman Rogers: Have you experimented with opening or closing of the grids, and putting more work or less work on your cards?

Percentage of Motes and Fly

Answer: We find that the wider opening, the more work we have to do on our cards. We try to do most of our cleaning on the pickers. We are doing right around 2½ per cent on the cards.

Mr. Edwards: You mean your fly and motes run that high?

Answer: No; the strips run about 3½ per cent and the fly and motes run about 2 per cent.

Chairman Rogers: Six per cent through your picker room?

Answer: Yes sir.

Mr. Jones: How do you set your grid bars, top and bottom?

Answer: The top, mine is one-quarter of an inch, and gradually close up just as close as you can get it without injuring your cotton. I set them further off at the top than at the bottom.

Chairman Rogers: Do you know about what per cent you take out at the beater?

Mr. Thomson (Manchester, Ga.): We started with 1629 pounds; bagging and ties 81 pounds; percentage 4.97. Vertical opener is 1.47 per cent. Centrifugal air 1.74 on No. 1. On No. 2 .64. Murray cleaner .31. Breaker picker. 74; finisher picker. 69; invisible waste. 55.

Chairman Rogers: Did you carry it any further?

Mr. Thomson: We carried it on through the cards. Card strips 1.70; card fly 1.52. Through the pickers, including bagging and ties, to the cards 10.11; total through the cards 3.22; 13.33 including it all.

Chairman Rogers: Have you a No. 12 machine?

Mr. Thomson: Yes, but I didn't run it through the No. 12. That's middling ¾-inch cotton.

Mr. Edwards: Are you running standard speed on your cards and laps?

Answer: Yes. We strip three times a day.

We stripped three bales to get this test. One bale was strict low middling and the others strict middling.

Grid Settings

Question: How far apart were your grids?

Answer: All grate bars set front 5/16ths of an inch, and gradually settle down to come out three-quarters of an inch at the bottom.

Chairman Rogers: That's pretty full up at the top.

Question: Do you weigh your waste daily or was this just a test?

Mr. Thomson: Just a test on three bales. We set the plates just as close as we could get them without rubbing.

Chairman Rogers: The object in asking this question seemed to be to find out if you could save any fiber by closing up in the picker room, not taking out so much waste, and putting a greater burden on your cards. We would like to have your opinion.

Mr. Thomson: We take out so much in the picker room because we have the cards heavily worked anyhow. We try to take out all we can keep the work off of the cards.

Mr. Edwards: My object in asking that question was to get the general opinion. We do right much of cleaning both in the picker room and on the cards. Our notes look mighty good. We want to do the right thing at the right time, but we know that in closing up our picker threads we find that our total waste through the cards is about the same as it was, whether taken out at the cards or the picker. Our contention is that we are doing a lot of work on the cards, that should be done in the picker room.

Clean on Pickers

Mr. Steel: If you open your picker bars, you have a wider opening for the notes. It may look better, and it looks like you have got a lot of white cotton, but if you will look at it carefully you will see a mote in there, that has no business in good work. Our experience is to do all the cleaning we can on our pickers. We do all the cleaning we can on our pickers, but you will find a lot of stuff in there, that ought not to go in.

Setting the Grates

Mr. Jones: I had an idea I was not getting enough cleaning on my finisher picker, and I experimented in several different tests. With a close setting I got more little fine trashy stuff through my finisher picker, but I seemed to notice that I got more short lint and stuff in my card fly, which I thought should come out. I set them about a quarter of an inch at the top, and about three-quarters of an inch at the bottom. I got better cleaning in the picker, and more fly and trashy stuff, and I seemed to get more short dirty fly through the cards.

Chairman Rogers: What is your fan speed?

Mr. Jones: My Kirschner beater is about 1100, and my fan speed is 1300, about 200 above my beater.

Chairman Rogers: I think it would pay us all to experiment with fan speed, and closing and opening the space between the grid bars.

Mr. Jones: I have been doing quite a lot of that. I find in almost every experiment I get better cleaning on my finisher picker, and I get more dirty loose stuff in the cards. In the settings I make on my finisher picker I get little fine dirt and trash, and I get more loose dirty fly out on the cards. I mean loose dirty lint, loose fly. I have not changed the angles of the bar except I put them a quarter of an inch at the top and three-quarters of an inch at the bottom.

Chairman Rogers: You don't actually increase the distance between the bars but increase the angle?

Mr. Jones: Would you not take in too much stuff, that ought to be thrown out?

Mr. Edwards: That's the question. You want just draft enough to pull your loose fly up. You don't want it too strong, and you don't want too little, but just medium.

Mr. Jones: That's what I want to know, what medium is.

Mr. Elliott: The difference in the conditions vary so much that you can hardly make any hard and fast rule. If you have several laps, you can't run at a slow speed. If a man will take a little loose lint, and hold it three inches from the grid bars, if it sucks it in, he can cut his draft out.

Proportion of Lint

Mr. Busby: Has anybody studied the situation afterwards to see what proportion of lint is left? In other words, to determine what proportion of good long lint is left in the cotton after cleaning?

Chairman Rogers: You mean by that that in the cleaning process you break the fiber?

Mr. Busby: Break it or eliminate it, I don't know which.

Chairman Rogers: What percentage would there be in the amount of long fiber left after cleaning?

Mr. Busby: If you sum up all the different fiber lengths—suppose you draw $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, and you draw 15/16-inch back here; and this may be $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, and you go down to the end, and you have the fiber called tailings. In the beginning you get a proportion that does not fall below what it is supposed to be, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cotton, or 13/16, say 15/16 maximum, and down to 13/16, and you may have about 20 per cent by weight on that grid. By different systems you reduce that. I have made quite a lot of tests, and it is very important to know what percentage of your original fiber remains afterwards. Testing instruments are used for that purpose.

D. D. Towers (Rome, Ga.): What type of machine gives the greatest proportion?

Mr. Busby: The system varies, whether using a single process of picking. The greatest advantage has been gained in putting the burden on the picking rather than on the cards.

Chairman Rogers: How long does it take to separate cotton that way?

Mr. Busby: One system takes about 20 minutes. The only one we have takes about 5 hours on that job. We are going to have the other system shortly.

Chairman Rogers: About what is the cost of those instruments?

Mr. Busby: The long time process instrument is only \$75,000, but this other one is \$400.00. We believe the investment is necessary.

Metallic Card Clothing

Chairman Rogers: We will pass to the next question, which is as follows:

"Discussion of metallic card clothing. What about the cleaning and breaking strength? What settings are best to use for metallic clothing? Can the same settings be used on metallic clothing as on wire clothing? What about the wire getting mashed? Can it be worked over and straightened up without taking it off of the card?"

A Member: We have only one card so equipped.

Less Stripping

Chairman Rogers: Have you run any tests on that?

Answer: Yes sir, and the only benefit is in the stripping, we not having to strip.

Chairman Rogers: What do you strip it with?

Answer: A vacuum stripper.

Chairman Rogers: Don't you put a brush on there at all?

Answer: No sir.

Chairman Rogers: I don't suppose you have had it on long enough to know whether you have had any abrasions or bruises?

Mr. Busby: I have tested it mostly with a low order of cotton, generally considered not tenderable. Up to now we have been able to work that type of cotton on medium sized yarn. That is the only thing we have worked on up to date.

Chairman Rogers: Can you give us some description of that cotton?

Mr. Busby: Some of that West Texas cotton, that runs between $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in length.

Chairman Rogers: Sladded?

Mr. Busby: I think it is sladded. It will run on that, and will not run on other classes.

Chairman: You are running that with no other mixture?

Mr. Busby: No other mixture.

Mr. Towers: Have you run any middling cotton, and run any breaking strength tests?

Answer: No; we have not.

No Change in Card Settings

Chairman Rogers: How do you set your card as compared with any other card?

Mr. Busby: We set it practically the same.

Straight Wire Card Clothing

Chairman Rogers: The next question is:

"We would like to have more discussion on experiences with the straight wire card clothing, particularly bringing out any differences of opinion. We should also like to have experiences with reference to the continuous stripping system in connection with straight wire."

Advantages and Disadvantages

Robert W. Philip (Atlanta, Ga.): On that question here is a report from a man, who could not come, and who sent his report in to the organization. With regard to experience with straight wire card clothing we find no difference in the running of the frames or spinning, and quality of breaking strength of the yarn, but there are several other points, which must be considered. These may be listed as advantages and disadvantages. Under advantages he suggests that this clothing eliminates 80 per cent time lost by stripping, 85 per cent cylinders and doffers, 50 per cent time lost by grinding, and he gets increased production, decreased waste, and slight decrease in labor cost. Under disadvantages he says his cylinder and doffer strips are lower in grade. He says it forms more fly, making the card harder to keep clean. The bruised clothing is much harder to straighten out. He is unable to straighten it, where the regular clothing could have been repaired.

V. E. McDowell: I have 19 cards so equipped. The greatest advantage is in the cost of stripping and grinding. We found that by the time it got to the roving frame there was very little difference, but on the cards the sliver came heavier, and we had to cut down all our draft gears. It became heavier all the way through, but the evenness of the roving was improved. There are six deliveries on the drawing frame. I had three deliveries, on straight metallic and three on the regular clothing. In other words, I was trying it on the same drawing frame. My card sliver weighed about evenly on the straight wire cloth, and weighed about evenly on the drawing, and we got to the spoolers, and found very little difference, but I did find it weighed heavier all the way through.

The fly was a little heavier, but I find that it came through very satisfactorily. We strip that once a week. We stripped it with a roller and had no trouble.

Chairman Rogers: Has anyone had any difficulty in stripping with the straight wire card clothing as compared with the other?

A Member: We had some trouble. However, one manufacturer makes some special hook on the wire, that seems to get down next to the foundation, and strips it pretty well.

Mr. McDowell: We had some trouble in putting some of that clothing on in the beginning, and I rejected some of it. The reason it was rejected was that the wire was pushed through the clothing in the wrong way. The foundation of that clothing had a kind of linen face to it. If that is pushed in the wrong direction, you cannot put it on. We tried to re-clothe it two or three times, and grind it down, and everything. Unless

it is put through properly, the straight wire will not give satisfactory results.

No Trouble in Clothing

A Member: We have seven cards on straight wire out of 48. I clothed all of them myself. We didn't have any difficulty in clothing them. We clothed them like the other cards. We run day and night. I strip them every Friday afternoon. We don't have any trouble in stripping them.

Chairman Rogers: Brush of vacuum cleaner?

Cards Don't Load

Answer: Vacuum. We have less cloudy work because cards don't load up. We run 1 1/16-inch cotton, and in damp weather we have some loading up on the other wire, but on the straight wire we do not have any loading up at all.

Mr. Towers: How often do you grind those cards?

Answer: We grind around every eight days. We skip those, and catch them on the next run, about every 16 days.

Chairman Rogers: Do you grind your cards ordinarily every 8 days?

Answer: Yes sir, running day and night. We catch these straight wires every other run.

Chairman Rogers: Mr. Jennings, what is your experience with this?

Mr. Jennings (West Point, Ga.): We put on 6 cards, Mr. Rogers, and made some very extensive tests, and, although the card sliver did weigh heavier, by the time we got into the roving, ready for yarn, it was practically the same thing. By the time we made yarn from the card with the straight tooth wire and the regular wire there was very little difference in the weight of the yarn.

Chairman Rogers: Mr. Bone handed me this. He took four cards, and got five weighing off of each card, and the average was 61.8 grains to the sliver on the straight and 60.7 on the regular wire. The drawing was 67.6 on the straight wire against 68.4 on the regular wire on the same drawing frame. The slubbers ran the same thing, 52 hanks on the straight wire and 52 on the regular wire. The speeders was 174 on the straight wire and 172 on the regular wire. The yarn in the spinning room was 12.44 on the straight wire and the regular wire was 12.33. This test was run 55 hours on four cards clothed with regular wire and four cards clothed with the straight wire.

To begin with they had 4,064 pounds lap regular weight, and 4119 1/4 pounds on the straight wire. The weight of the card sliver was 39.12 1/2 on the straight wire against 39.71 on the regular wire. The total percentage of the regular wire was 3.73 and the straight wire 3.54. Then figuring the value of the cylinder strips, the loss was figured at about 40 cents a card a week on the straight wire.

Chairman Rogers: Is there any further discussion on that?

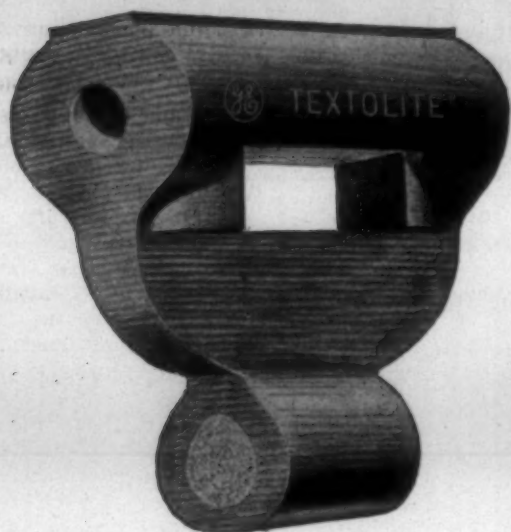
Mr. Jones: I would like to ask if anybody has noticed any difference in the cloth made on the straight wire and on the regular wire, white goods?

Mr. Hames: I have not run through on the cloth, but I have on the yarn, and I have shown the black-board results to a number of people, who were not familiar with cotton yarns, and every time they picked out the regular wire yarn as being the better grade of yarn, with fewer knots and smoother.

Card Draft and Weight of Laps

Chairman Rogers: We will pass to the next question, which is:

(Continued on Page 12)



A Picker that Stands the GAFF

BLOWS of the picking stick—friction of the spindle rod—impacts of the shuttle—the Textolite box-loom picker stands the gaff.

Textolite is the reason. Heavy duck, treated with synthetic resin, interwoven, interlocked, and laminated, and then molded under heat and pressure. Briefly, that's Textolite—tough, and strong as steel.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Carding and Spinning Discussion at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

"What draft do you use on your cards? Give the weight of lap. Have you ever gone higher and lower, and if so with what results?"

What draft do you use on your cards?

One member said 100; another 100; another 100.

Mr. Thomson: We have 90.

Chairman Rogers: Has anybody above 100?

One member said he had 114.

Mr. Brumby: We have 52 cards running at 120. We find an improvement in the evenness of our work since on these cards we increased our draft.

Chairman Rogers: Did you lighten the production of your cards?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Down to about what amount per day?

Answer: About 60 pounds.

Chairman Rogers: You are on tire fabrics?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: What weight sliver?

Answer: I don't know just what it is.

Chairman Rogers: When you lightened up, did you lighten your sliver or just slow down the cards?

Answer: Slowed down the cards.

Chairman Rogers: Did you use the same lap?

Answer: We lightened a little on our lap. We are running 13, and were running 14.

Doffer Speed and Breaking Strength

Chairman Rogers: It was brought out in some recent discussion that to increase your doffer speed or run at a certain speed you got a maximum breaking strength in your yarn. To decrease it below that you fell off in breaking strength; to increase it above that you fell off in breaking strength. Can some one throw light on that?

D. D. Towers: I should say that would vary according to the staple of the stock you were running. On cotton 15/16-inch to 1 1/16-inch we ran a few experiments in different mills in the West, and it developed there that the maximum strength was secured by running the doffers between 8 and 9 revolutions per minute, irrespective of the weight of your sliver. If you went above that, higher above that, there was a decrease, and if below that, there was a decrease. There is a point in there where the relation of the speed of the doffer has to do with the maximum breaking strength. Undoubtedly there is a speed in there, that will give you maximum breaking strength, everything else being equal. This series of experiments indicated that that point was between 8 and 9 revolutions per minutes.

Chairman Rogers: If you change your draft, do you find any variation in the breaking strength?

D. D. Towers: Not unless you make a material change. A difference of 10 pounds up and down made no difference.

Mr. Massey: We have made experiments from 112 to 120, and it made practically no difference. Doffer speed about 8 1/2.

Question: Does a different speed in your cylinder increase your breaking strength?

D. D. Towers: Running up as high as 73, it seems to make no difference.

Chairman Rogers: I have some run from 155 to 170 without any appreciable difference. I also saw the

licker-in almost doubled in speed with very little difference in breaking strength.

The next question is as follows:

Worn Flat Chains

"Where flat chains are badly worn, the usual practice is to take out a couple of flats on each card, shortening the chain in this manner. Have you run into trouble in taking out flats, and later on, when new chains had to be bought, found the periphery or grinding circle changed, where flats had been taken out to shorten the chain? Which is the better method—to buy new chains at \$12.00 a set or take out flats?"

How many have taken out flats?

Mr. Jones: I have recently taken two flats out on several cards, and I didn't notice any difference.

Chairman Rogers: When you start up on a new chain, after having taken them out, do you have trouble?

Mr. Jones: I have had them off possibly a year, and put on new chains. I never noticed any difference.

Chairman Rogers: It was pointed out last night that, when chains wear, it would be only an accident, if they wore even, that is if both of them wore the same. Consequently you have your flats on a worn chain pulling at a sort of an angle.

Mr. Jones: I noticed something like that on mine. I never thought it advisable to take up a chain. I always thought it advisable to buy a new chain.

Chairman Rogers: In the event you did take out the flats, you would get that pull at an angle, but if they are pulling at an angle before you put those flats out with a worn chain, you would have no more difficulty after having taken two flats out and running them.

A Member: You are liable to grind too much on one side and too little on the other side, but, if you will set your roller properly, you don't have any trouble.

Chairman Rogers: When you have these flats re-clothed, would the clothing man grind them off anyway and draw them out?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Would it not be a good idea to change your flat chains, when your flats are re-clothed? I think it has been our experience that we did that nearly every time, and consequently we have never run across any trouble.

A Member: I have never heard of anybody putting on new chains and putting the flats back. If you put on new chains, I don't think anybody puts the flats back.

A Member: I have at time had two flats taken out. Last year we put in new chains, and I found on putting on new chains a difference in the grinding circle of those flats would grind different from what it would be after the new chain was put on. When we started grinding with the new chain somewhat to one side we would grind more than it ought to be, and on the other side not sufficient. We had quite a good deal of difficulty in getting that done like it ought to be. If I had my way about it, I never would take a flat out of a chain. I would always buy a new chain. I had that experience on 20 cards, putting on a new chain, where they had been taken out entirely, and got that effect on the circle.

Chairman Rogers: You put your chain on flats uncovered?

Answer: Yes.

Chairman Rogers: Did you put new chains on with uncovered flats?

Chairman Rogers: Did you have that difficulty then?

Answer: No.

(Continued on Page 26)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

A Record of Amazing Progress

NOTWITHSTANDING our efforts to tune in on education, we still think herd thoughts, follow herd habits and lead a herd life. We accept certain types of ideas just as we do certain models of automobiles and certain brands of canned goods. Not one of us in a thousand has the courage to get free of the mob and lead a life that is not completely standardized.

To the average person today, it makes little difference where we are headed provided we are vigorously on our way. He accepts without thought the voice of the radio, the substitutions of automatons for men, the criminal waste of exhaustible natural resources, mass production, the electrification of agriculture, the screech of the subway and the headlines of tabloids.

Mr. Citizen's ear is being sought by so many voices heralding conflicting opinions that he has become greatly confused respecting our present civilization. He is finding it difficult to distinguish between muck and lilies, truth and bunk, or logic and folly. A college professor points out the necessity of being a snob. A great industrial leader urges the avoidance of self-denial because it might reduce buying power. On Monday we are convinced by the arguments of the apostles of money and speed, and on Tuesday we are equally persuaded by the ideas of the advocates of leisure and culture.

Right now we are being swayed from hope to fear by an army of business prophets whose eyes are glued on graphs, curves and index numbers that are regarded as barometers of the trends of trade. No matter how wrong these forecasters may have been in the past, the majority of people are still willing to let them develop vital conclusions and interpret the meaning of current data.

The flame of progress has been kept alive throughout the world by a tiny minority who never for a minute lost faith in the steady climb of humanity to ever-higher levels of comfort and accomplishment. This small group of wise people know that in spite of the bitter opposition of the crowd, science will go on changing habits, improving practices and revolutionizing trade and industry. They also understand that man, himself, changes of necessity, not choice, and that he



Drawn by E. B. Winslow for Campbell, Peterson & Co., Inc., New York

exercises a very small influence over the vital developments now happening all about us.

Today, more than ever before, we need to know that science, of all things, is humanity's chief civilizer. It is the principal disrupter of established customs, and is the nigger in the woodpile in such matters as overproduction, unemployment, substitute materials, declining commodity prices and even increased crime. In order to visualize the future, we must first clearly comprehend the nature of the forces that are now effecting such radical changes in life.

Although science has developed for us many difficulties, it has brought us unmeasured blessings. Its advance will not be retarded by those who adhere to the methods and beliefs of yesterday, who re-

fuse to adapt themselves to the never-ceasing spirit of change, and who regard each innovation as merely another effort to destroy the stability of established business.

The truth is that the balance between the good and the bad in the progress of science is so greatly on the side of improved practices that it is silly to express regret over the rapid growth of new knowledge in the wide field of technology. Who would want to return to the early days when people thought they could build a tower to reach the sky? Their measuring rod was the distance a man could walk from sunrise to sundown. Now we understand that the ray of light which reaches us tonight from one of the stars in the Milky Way left its source long before Newton discovered the law of gravity or Fulton had invented his first steamship. Our present measuring rod for space is the distance that light, traveling 186,000 a second, traverses in a year.

American automobiles this year will travel 156 billion miles, or more than 4000 times the distance to the planet Mars. Compare a country so equipped for transportation with a land like China, where all but a few of the people are born, exist and die without ever leaving a radius of 15 miles. Some talk of the slavery created by machines, without considering that where there are

(Continued on Page 18)

Butterworth Develops Continuous Kier

A new kind of a kier, one to operate continuously, and for the processing of cloth in either open or rope form, is now being announced by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company to the textile industry.

This continuous kier is designed to provide a method for continuously and rapidly subjecting textile material, whether in flat web or other suitable condition, to a preliminary treatment comprising boiling in alkaline or other liquors, spraying and squeezing, which will cleanse a fabric and put it in a condition suitable for bleaching, dyeing, or other operations to which it is to be subjected.

The machine carries Patent No. 1741338.

According to the announcement made by the Butterworth organization, with the new continuous kier, cloth

and accurate, and the streaky condition often caused by uneven boiling is entirely absent. Every yard of cloth is treated exactly alike, and each piece is free from moats, ticks, and pectin matter. The new continuous kier uses the liquor over and over again, as long as it is usable. Here, again, there is a comparison in economy, because under the pressure boil, or old kieren method of boiling cuts down the amount of chemicals necessary to complete the bleaching process, because of the fact that the goods are completely absorbent and are uniformly receptive to further treatment.

A special feature of the machine lies in the fact that the goods may be treated in a continuous manner with as many repetitions of the treatment as desired, and at different speeds, as conditions may require.

The fabric, between each spraying and squeezing operation, is subjected to a boiling in a weak caustic alkaline solution, for any pre-determined period which may be necessary.

The fabric can be subjected to kier action with caustic solutions of whatever strengths the textures require. They may be boiled for different lengths of time in each solution as may be desired or required, while the operation, as a whole, is continuous.

The new machine handles all characters of cotton fabrics in rope or open form—the rope running side by side through the machine and in the open form, one piece superimposed upon the other.

The new machine possibly marks a culmination of effort since 1800, for it was about that time that the first attempts were made to improve the method of kieren, and run the goods continuously. Such attempts of course were crude, but there was the germ of an idea. Since then, more refined processes have been tried, but always the result was unsatisfactory, due largely to mechanical difficulties.

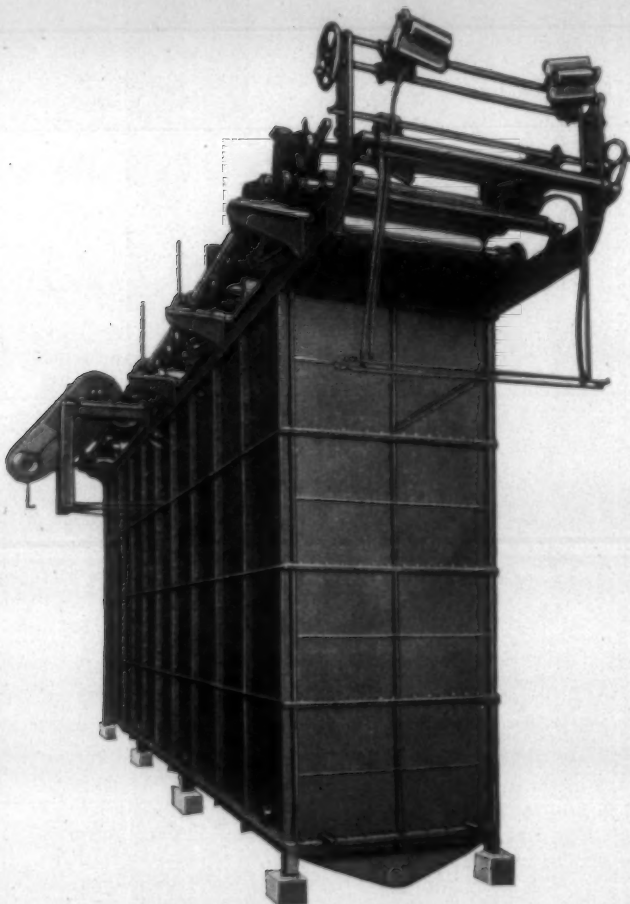
In their statement issued to the textile industry, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company said that their own efforts to produce this machine had extended over several years. In the very beginning they proved that the process was entirely practical, but there were many kinks which required the efforts of their complete engineering force before they were finally ironed out.

Two machines were installed in widely separated plants, and were operated with utmost secrecy; the management of the plants allowing the Butterworth organization to check up the operation of the machines regularly.

In each case the machines were started Monday morning, and worked without stopping until Saturday. H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company say that the continuous kier, as it stands today, is about four years past the experimental stage, and that they have been compelled to make very few changes since the two machines were installed for operation under observation. During the past two years not one single change has been found either advisable or necessary.

Summing up the advantages of the continuous kier, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company stated: "There is a considerable gain of time, a gain in production, the practical elimination of hand labor, the saving of seconds from many causes, the elimination of steeping bins which are not required (where goods are processed in the open), better bottoming, and, where dyeing is to follow, more accurate and more even dyeing, and the absolute freedom from moats, ticks, or pectin matter; the saving on water; the saving of chemicals through the goods being completely absorbent and receptive; also the economy of using the kier liquor over and over

(Continued on Page 24)

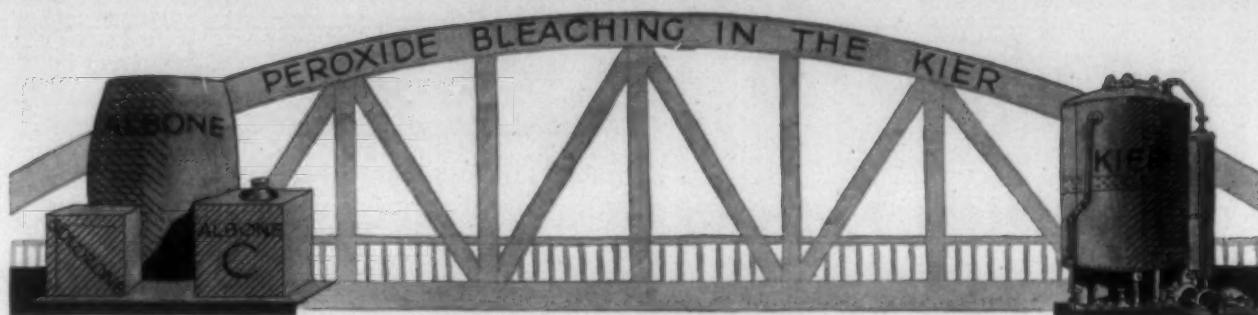


Butterworth Continuous Kier

leaving the gray room in the morning will be in the finishing room in the afternoon. In closed kier, or pressure boil operation, three days would be required from the gray room to the finishing room.

In the new continuous kier process a string of cloth, either open or closed, leaving the gray room in the morning, could be disastaford and boiled and ready for further processing within six hours. In other words, goods in the gray room in the morning may be shipped tonight, finished; making deductions, of course, if they are to be dyed. The speed which we have mentioned applied only to fully bleached white goods.

Of course, there are other features equally as important as speed in connection with the new continuous kier. For instance, owing to the complete uniformity of the bottoming, the dyeing is bound to be more level,



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that took Peroxide Bleaching
to the KIER

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13 operations;
24 hours;
Damage, Seconds;
Unevenness.

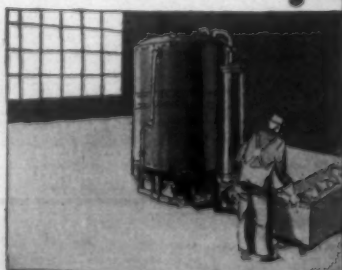
NOW:

3 operations;
8 hours;
Perfect results.

The grey
cotton
is run
into the



It comes
out
perfectly
bleached



ANY pump-and-heater Kier can be adapted, with little expense, for the R & H system of Peroxide bleaching, which equalizes cost of old and new methods. Ask us!

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PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. McNeace has become overseer weaving at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. P. Hallman has resigned as overseer weaving at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. P. Carter has resigned as superintendent of the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

E. T. Dyeson has resigned as overseer cloth room at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

L. A. Simons is now master mechanic at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

W. P. Thompson has resigned as outside overseer at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

Harvey Irwin has been promoted to second hand in cloth room at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

Frank Coker, of Trion, Ga., has become second hand in weaving and slashing at the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Warrenville, S. C.

Thomas Henderson, of the sales force of the Draper Corporation, has been transferred to the Southern territory.

Cornelius Clark, formerly of Ware Shoals, S. C., is now overseer of folding, packing and shipping at Clearwater, S. C.

F. E. Kramer, formerly with the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, has been appointed superintendent of the Marten-David Hosiery Mills, Dallas, Texas.

Jess Gaillard has been promoted from second hand in cloth room to outside overseer at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

W. M. Hancock, formerly of the Pepperell Mills, Opelika, Ala., has become night overseer weaving at the Kilby Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

T. N. Crocker, formerly of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer carding at the Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

N. M. O'Daniels has resigned his position at the Slater Mills, Marietta, S. C., to become overseer carding at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

L. Otts has resigned as overseer carding at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., and accepted a position at Langley, S. C.

J. F. Chalmers, formerly superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., has become overseer weaving at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. A. Duncan, formerly overseer carding and spinning at the Alabama Mills Company, Aliceville, Ala., has been appointed superintendent of the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Guinn has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Raeford Cotton Mills, Raeford, N. C., to become overseer carding at the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

W. O. Ruffin has resigned as second hand in weaving and slashing at the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Warrenville, S. C., and accepted a position at the Siluria Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Ashton M. Tenney has resigned as vice-president and sales director of the American Bemberg Corporation. He has not announced his future plans. Mr. Tenney is one

of the best known textile men in the country. He served 16 years in merchandising fine goods with Wellington, Sears & Co. Since 1928 he has been with the American Bemberg Corporation. He is chairman of the rayon sub-committee of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Milton G. Smith, of Greenville, has been named as chairman of the entertainment committee for the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville which opens October 20. Other members of the committee are Lee C. Harris, J. C. Cobb, J. A. Piper, Harold C. Smith, E. F. Woodside and R. W. Arrington.

Roland L. Taylor, formerly chairman of the Board of the Tubize Company, has been elected chairman of the new Tubize-Chatillon Corporation, the merger of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company, and the American Chatillon Corporation. Rufus W. Scott, who was chairman of the American Chatillon Corporation, was elected chairman of the executive committee.

Spinners and Knitters to Meet April 15th

The date for the joint meeting of the Hosiery Yarn Spinners of the Southern Textile Association and the knitting mill superintendents and foremen, originally announced for April 4 at Greensboro, has been changed to April 15th, it is announced by Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Association.

It is planned at the meeting to have a joint discussion by knitters and spinners of their common problems and also a discussion on knitting. In addition, organization of a Knitters Division of the Association is to be undertaken at the meeting.

Meeting of Committee D-13

Several papers of interest to mill men were presented at the meeting in Charlotte last week of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials. On account of lack of space this week, only one of these papers appears in this issue.

COMING CONVENTIONS

Carders' Division, Southern Textile Association, Clemson College, S. C., March 21.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, annual convention, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., April 3-4.

Master Mechanics' Division, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., April 21.

Organization Meeting, Knitters' Division, Southern Textile Association, Greensboro, N. C., April 15.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Pinehurst, N. C., May 5-6.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, May 14.

Southern Textile Association, annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-28.

Ninth Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 20-25.

Southern Textile Association, semi-annual meeting, Greenville, S. C., October 23.

International Exposition, Textile Exhibitors Association, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 28-May 3.

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A bulletin of technical information concerning National Solantine Violet FFR is available to dyers on request.



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SAN FRANCISCO

BOSTON
PROVIDENCE

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 13)

no labor-saving devices, freedom is an empty and meaningless word.

The work of science in explaining the vastness of the cosmos and in clearly disclosing to man that all the laws of infinite nature are built on one pattern, has rendered to religion a supreme service. It has given us a new conception of God and has brought us to stand in awe and reverence before the Creator of such a limitless system of untold universes. It has banished fear and superstition by having us know that instead of living in a world of miracles, we exist under a reign of law. It has made us master of our circumstances instead of being mere automatons governed by fate and fatalism.

Science made a study of the manufacturing processes which take place within the silk worm, and the result is that now we can extract the cellulose of plants and transform it into a thread of radiant, lustrous rayon. Science disclosed not only the extraordinary formulae for the necessary chemical reactions to transmute liquefied cellulose into thread, but it showed us how to produce in the factory the correct temperature and humidity necessary to the success of the rayon process.

In fact, industry of all kinds has been freed of the ill effects of unexpected and unfavorable variations in atmospheric conditions. Things that could be manufactured in only a few places can now be produced almost anywhere. This accomplishment so changed industry in many places that whole districts were affected adversely, but that merely is the price we pay for progress. The manufacture of artificial weather for homes and offices will also bring great changes and some grief to those corporations in the heating field that failed to measure the importance of this highly beneficial development.

And talking of change, just think what immense blessings have resulted from the more intelligent utilization of visible and invisible artificial light. Under the stimulation of electric lamps the busy bee gets busier and hens get up an hour earlier to lay bigger and better eggs. Athletics are extending their activities into the right under the glare of floodlights. Whippet-racing and football after sundown are no longer novelties.

Recently in Ohio the fastest pacers and trotters in America contested for \$150,000 in prizes over a famous racetrack completely lighted by electricity. Trap shooting became a night sport several years ago when floodlights were installed on the grounds of a fish and game association in Massachusetts. Now comes a new sport known as skeet shooting that is being carried on in the hours after dark. All of which is a boon to lovers of sport who cannot get free during daylight hours.

It is now almost impossible to comprehend the possibilities of the wider use of irradiation processes. Exposure of foodstuffs to ultra-violet irradiation not only exterminates bacteria, but in many foods increases the content of vitamin D. The biologic value of milk is being increased by treatment with ultra-violet light in the presence of a neutral gas (carbon dioxide). A battery of mercury-vapor arcs sterilizes 20,000 gallons of water per hour for the largest manufacturer of ginger ale. More and more bakeries are exposing their bread to vital rays before baking, and a large quantity of butter is treated in similar fashion by being spread out on an endless band which slowly rotates before a source of invisible light vibrations. Manufacturers of soap and cheese have also gone in for irradiation.

Many substances fluoresce with a characteristic color

when exposed to ultra-violet light. By means of this process a manufacturer may detect mildew and bacterial damage. Diamonds will glow like beautiful blue lamps, while imitations become lifeless and dull. Pearls may be separated according to their origin, all of which is helpful to jewelers in reducing the possibility of error.

Crime investigators now use ultra-violet light to discover the presence of poison. Such substances as quinine and arsenic can be detected instantly by their distinct fluorescence. Certain elements in a water solution can be revealed when present to the extent of only one part in a thousand millions. European banks use this type of invisible light to disclose forgeries and counterfeit bank notes. An Austrian has discovered that these days not only render ancient inks legible, but also the invisible writings on the parchments of medieval times.

Paint and rubber manufacturers are employing ultra-violet rays to discover the presence of impurities in their products, and the producers of tobacco have found it possible to use these same invisible vibrations in testing for bacterial damage. When a cigarette is exposed to these radiations, impurities in the tobacco can be seen instantly even though the paper covering.

As might be expected, some of the uses of invisible light waves are rather questionable. Such irradiation is a benefit when we employ it to determine the age of an egg. A fresh egg fluoresces a beautiful red color, which pales according to the age of the specimen. But this same kind of irradiation is not so legitimate when it is employed to fade fabrics, thereby converting new furniture and tapestries into pseudo-antiques having a higher value and a wider market. Even the bootleggers are attempting to use ultra-violet light on thin films of new wine to give it the taste, color and characteristics of an older vintage—a method that would prove valuable if it did not bleach the fruit colors.

The use of artificial sunshine in athletic clubs and health institutions is not new, but there is something novel about the plan of mining companies who are now supplying substitute sunshine for their workers. A company in Idaho has fitted up a so-called sunroom with a narrow moving platform that passes through a cabinet equipped with six powerful ultra-violet-ray lamps. After coming out of the mines and taking their shower, the men, before dressing, step on the moving platform and ride through the cabinet. Three one-minute treatments per week are sufficient. The outfit can easily take care of 400 individuals per hour. This scheme is of high money value to a corporation because it reduces the number of colds and other respiratory ailments, thereby cutting down absenteeism.

The octave of invisible light waves, shorter than the ultra-violet, and known as x-rays, is also being employed for many useful purposes in the field of industry. These strange vibrations, discovered accidentally by Professor Roentgen, are used today for studies in chemistry, biology, geology, metallurgy, and art. They will disclose flaws in steel castings; benefit highway construction by making it possible to determine not only the ratio of sand to cement in a mixture, but even tell from what plant the cement came; and disclose whether a picture was painted by an old master or by a modern artist. The early painters used vegetable materials, while artists of the present time employ mineral pigments. The x-ray will distinguish between these two bases. Even some of our clever plumbers and electricians have hit upon the plan of using a small portable

(Continued on Page 24)

Textile Banking Company

Fifty Union Square - - New York

FACTORING as applied to the textile manufacturing industry in New York is a means adopted by manufacturers to distribute their production on a basis equivalent to selling for cash, without credit risk, while at the same time granting to the purchaser of the product the usual terms of sale customary in the trade.

The Textile Banking Company in providing factoring service for manufacturers, assumes credit risks, eliminates the necessity on the part of the manufacturer of maintaining Credit and Collection departments, and provides a constant flow of funds into the manufacturer's treasury as shipments are made.

Passing upon credits and providing funds for the operation of a manufacturing plant are strictly commercial banking functions. It is decidedly to the advantage of the manufacturer to separate entirely from each other the functions of banking and selling.

The Textile Banking Company firmly believes that forceful and efficient selling, plus a liberal credit checking service, and ample financial backing, will go far toward the successful operation of any mill.

We will be pleased to discuss the subject in detail with any one interested.

Write for Booklet.

Textile Banking Company

Fifty Union Square

New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Spindle Hour Figures.

We are still hearing echoes from our editorial giving the spindle hour statistics of 1929 and showing that operations of cotton mills were greater in 1929 than in 1928.

Our figures startled the cotton manufacturers, but were an absolutely correct statement of the case.

It is true, as has been pointed out by some, that the figures were for cotton manufacturing as a whole and that some groups did curtail effectively during the year.

It is also true that many mills carried out their curtailment pledges but it is equally true as evidenced by our figures that many mills which were believed to be curtailing misrepresented their action.

There is no good to be accomplished by fooling ourselves and our figures were placed before the entire cotton manufacturing industry in the hope that they might influence a real curtailment.

Had cotton mills only operated in 1929 as many spindle hours as in 1928, they would now be operating at a profit.

Profitable times will result during 1930 if there is a real curtailment now and we are hoping that with the 1929 spindle hours before them, the mill men will realize the need of drastic action.

Activities of Radical Professor Condemned

Writing to another cotton manufacturer, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., of Belmont, N. C., a graduate of the University of North Carolina, had the following to say relative to the activities of the

radical professors in that and other educational institutions.

The most difficult problem we have to face in this present agitation is the teaching of some of the professors in our colleges.

The professors are supposed to be the most highly educated people in the country and it is proper and logical that the students who come under their teachings should believe to be true anything they are told by these highly intellectual personages, but the majority of these professors have had no experience whatsoever in business or the employment of labor. They, unfortunately, are not at all capable of analyzing our problem or dictating a remedy—no more so than the Plumbers' Association of North Carolina, or the like, is of laying out curricula and telling the professors how their history or English courses should be laid out and taught.

Yet, the influence they have on college students makes an impression on plastic minds in such a way that, unless they are fortunate enough, after leaving college, to get into some industry and learn conditions first hand, they never forget the ideas acquired in college. Then they gradually develop those ideas while developing in their professions as lawyers, preachers or teachers, etc., until they have a serious influence and our social problem is to a considerable extent dominated by their uninformed minds.

I have studied the approximately 500 names which Frank Graham secured for his article and from my analysis, I am convinced that less than 1 per cent of those who signed his statement have ever in their lives spent as much as \$5,000 of their own or anybody else's money one year, in trying to give employment to other people and get a fair return from their investment. Typical examples are two of your local boys, _____ and _____, both lawyers there in your city and both close friends and class mates of mine. They are two as fine boys as ever lived, but they are simply uninformed on actual conditions because they have never had an opportunity to get the proper information. They are still laboring under the illusion that their professors at Carolina were infallible and that everything they were told there is absolute *truth*.

They are just the type that the present college student body will be ten years from now, unless, as stated above, they are fortunate enough to learn actual conditions first hand after leaving college, and very few of them will have that opportunity.

Free Speech in Communistic Territory

Speaking in London, England, Bishop Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Church said:

History can not show a parallel case of the present persecution in Russia, in which all the atrocities are committed by a people desirous only of stamping out religion in all its forms.

We have before us the case of the graduate of the spiritual academy of Moscow, a teacher in seminary of Voronezh, Father Nectarius. He is first beaten and dragged by the feet through the garden. Then his arms and legs are broken, his genital organs are ripped off, and wooden nails are driven into his head, his temples and his nails. Then they pour moulten lead into his mouth, thus sacrilegiously deriding the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and finally throw him into a cauldron of boiling water.

Archimandrite Demetrius had the skin of his head cut and ripped off, together with the hair, and only then was killed. Theodore, a priest of the diocese of Cerenburg, was "dispatched" by a winding process. A cobbler's thread was soaped, tied around his head, a nail was put through the thread and the thread was wound round it till his skull broke away from the head like a cup.

Bishop Nikolai told of many others who were tortured and killed in an equally horrible manner.

While this is going on in their beloved Russia, the communists are going over the United States demanding free speech and the press raises a cry every time one is arrested.

They torture men in their own country for expressing a belief in God, but curse our religion and our flag and call it "free speech."

We have been too lenient with the communists and their backers, the Civil Liberties Union.

Suggestion for Tableaux

The National Child Labor Committee in a recent publication entitled, "Child Labor Programs and Projects" suggests a number of tableaux for those who wish to further the objects of that organization one of which is the collection of funds for the support of a large number of people.

The first two tableaux they suggest are outlined by them as follows:

FIRST TABLEAU

"Symbolical, based on National Child Labor Committee poster. A wheel about 4 feet in diameter is suspended from the ceiling, with chains connected to it. One child is twisted in the spokes of the wheel. The other lies upon the floor as if just flung off by the wheel. The setting may be done in colors by twisting crepe paper around the wheel, and making the chains of the same paper. (If spotlights are used, this calls for blue-white lightning, with careful attention to shadow effects.)"

SECOND TABLEAU

"National Child Labor Committee poster. An emaciated little girl in torn and dirty garments is working in the potato fields. Green plants in parallel rows create the impression of the field, and in the foreground the child is kneeling near a rake and leaning on the potato basket. Burlap is used to produce the effect of furrows, and potatoes are scattered around. (Spotlights should represent the darkening glow of sunset.)"

Anyone will realize that these suggested tableaux are intended to misrepresent the subject and even the lights are to be arranged to make the impression as bad as possible.

Friendly Relations Our Greatest Asset

Writing in the Greenville Daily News of March 9th, S. S. Tiner of Spartanburg, S. C., said in part:

We are, and by rights should be, proud of our manufacturing industries and the owners and operatives of these industries. The State as a whole is proud of them,

and the writer is pleased to be able to say, having traveled over many States during the past few years, thrown in contact with all classes of industries and people, I find that the good people of our cotton mills are progressing more rapidly than any other class. Today the textile industries of South Carolina are great because of the friendly relations and understanding between the owners and operatives, I cherish that ever proud hope that they may be able in the future, as in the past, in mutual confidence and understanding of each other to solve their own problems, with the best interest of each other in mind and at heart desiring to be fair, and that next week, next month, and in the future, South Carolina's greatest industries may be greater still by reason of these friendly relations.

Radical Professors Portrayed

A brilliant satire in verse has been published in London and seems to be directed at radical college professors.

The opening lines are:

In all he did, in all he taught, he kept this aim in sight:
To get the deeds of darkness done, disguised as works of light.

In other lines we see the radical professors as portrayed in "Sinister Shadows" when the writer says:

And tongue in cheek, he kept, through all, this purpose
sly and steady,
That while the powers of good disarmed, the hosts of hell
stood ready.
A daring book was one that dared be everything but
clean,
And literary license meant the right to be obscene.
They dubbed right conduct dowdy, called good manners
quaint antiques,
And all the virtues of the past just resurrected freaks;
Made modesty a mincing minx grotesque in garb and
gait,
And chastity a comic frump absurdly out of date.
And clear through this decisive cant the master thought
persisted,
That change is always for the best and must not be re-
sisted,
That progress means just moving on, no matter whence
or where.

Something to Avoid

The Convention Reporting Company of New York, offered to furnish reports of the joint meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists with the Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at Charlotte, October 26, 1929.

One mill sent in an order expecting to pay a nominal price for a copy, but after getting the report received a bill for \$94.53 and now the Convention Reporting Company is threatening to force payment by a suit.

It appears from the above that care should be used when signing orders for reports of meetings.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Suffolk, Va.—Bell Hosiery Corporation of Suffolk, with maximum capital of \$200,000, has been granted a charter by the State Corporation Commission to manufacture textiles and wearing apparel.

Martinsville, Va.—Martinsville Silk Corporation is securing 50 additional silk workers for its night force which will be put on at once. This new addition is needed on account of the increasing demand for georgettes and crepes, it was announced by W. S. R. Mobrey, superintendent.

Macon, Ga.—A new mill here for cotton knit goods is projected by William Carter Company, Springfield underwear makers. The new mill will accommodate a department now operating in a leased building and will be much larger than the present plant. It will not divert production from the company's Massachusetts units, according to an official. Carter company operates mills at Springfield, Needham Heights, Mass., Macon and Barnesville, Ga., and Reidsville, N. C.

Forest City, N. C.—The Sterling Hosiery Mills, of this city, completed the moving of all their machinery to Spindale this week. The Forest City plant of this company is being merged with the Spindale mill. The finishing and dyeing departments of this mill will remain here pending the building of a new dye house at Spindale. A large number of the operatives of this company have accepted positions at Spindale.

Hickory, N. C.—Lyerly Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill has been organized here and will begin operation in a short time. The organization is composed of B. Lyerly, G. L. Lyerly and R. L. Bothwell and has an authorized capital of \$500,000, with \$300,000 subscribed. Nine full fashioned machines have been ordered and will be installed as soon as they arrive. Other machinery is being installed at this time.

Gadsden, Ala.—Sale of the \$1,000,000 Sauquoit Spinning Company here to Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, and Piedmont, Ala., has been announced. The purchaser will add \$375,000 worth of machinery at once and will increase operations with the view of adding a new line of manufacture. The plant makes cotton yarns. It was built three years ago by Gadsden and Utica, N. Y., interests and is regarded as modern. The Coosa company owns a large yarn mill at Piedmont and three textile plants at Chattanooga.

Alexander City, Ala.—Lawrence Brody, formerly president of the S. Lawrence Brody Company, Inc., is now representing the Russell Mills, of Alexander City, with an office at 200 Church street.

Mr. Brody was connected with the Golding organization for nine years, during which time he increased the business of his division from 300,000 yards to 1,500,000 yards a month.

The Russell Mills make printed and woven fabrics for the shirt, pajama and dress trade. Mr. Brody believes that serving the cutter-up direct from mill embraces advantages that will make it the fabric distribution method of the future.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Reidsville, N. C.—The Edna Cotton Mills will close down at the end of this week for two or possibly four weeks, it was learned from reliable sources. Overproduction is thought to be the main reason for this temporary suspension of operations.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The directors of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable April 1, to stockholders of record March 20; also the regular quarterly dividend of 50c per share on the common stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 1.

Graniteville, S. C.—The directors of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting at the company offices recently. The following officers were re-elected: Leavelle McCampbell, of New York, chairman of the board; Lanier Branson, of Aiken, president; George H. Leitner, of Graniteville, vice-president; S. H. Swint, of Graniteville, treasurer.

The board of directors is composed of Mr. McCampbell, Mr. Branson, Coles Phinizy, Samuel A. Fortson, P. F. Henderson, J. E. Sirrine and Harold C. Richardson, the latter of New York.

Americus, Ga.—Stockholders of Americus Rayon Mills, of this place, held an organization meeting in the plant of the former Sumter Rayon Mills with a large majority of the stockholders present and others represented by proxy. R. C. Ellis was in charge of the meeting.

The stockholders, in addition to accepting the charter and moving toward a complete transfer of the realty and machinery belonging to the old company, elected a new board of seven directors and increased the capital stock from \$10,000, as set in the new charter, to \$25,000.

This increase, it was pointed out, will permit the exchange of bonds of the old company for stock in the new corporation upon a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The personnel of the new board is as follows: R. C. Ellis, Frank Harold, C. T. Tillman, Charles F. Crisp, James Lott, R. C. Morgan and H. L. Mie. Executive officers will be chosen at a meeting to be held in the near future, it was announced.

Those present at the meeting signed a deed formally conveying their holdings in the old company to the new corporation, a charter for which was granted recently.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The textile engraving plant which has been established in connection with Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company is, it is understood, the only one in the South of this kind. The establishment serves the requirements of Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., here as well as other plants throughout the South and a considerable volume of business here and in other sections is being developed.

An interesting process is involved in the securing of patterns for a printing and finishing plant. Designs are made for goods by stylists in New York and other centers. These are presented to converters who select those they care to place on goods for the trade. These designs are then sent to the engravers who reproduce



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Its High Tensile
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A new, magnificent fireproof hotel. The 220 outside rooms have fresh and salt water baths. Heated swimming pool. Superb equipment, cuisine, and service. The hotel is operated by

Edward H. Crandall

President of Mayfair House, New York, and The Griswold at New London. For booklets and bookings, address Mr. Crandall at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

them on brass cylinders from which the patterns are placed on the cloth to be finished.

This plant has leased a space in the main plant of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. where it is now operating. It is a plant of the James F. Donovan Company of Providence, R. I.

Hopewell, Va. — Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, has purchased 61 coning machines from Universal Winding Company, of Boston, and Foster Machine Company, of Westfield, Mass., for installation in part of a building formerly used by a trunk manufacturing company in Petersburg, a few miles from this city, to cone part of their yarns produced in the local plant.

Cannon Mills Net \$4,160,067

The Cannon Mills Company and subsidiaries report for the year ended December 31, 1929, net income of \$4,160,067, after charges and Federal taxes, equal to \$4.16 a share on 1,000,000 shares of no-par stock. This compares with \$2,452,569, or \$2.45 a share in 1928. Sales totaled \$30,464,093 against \$29,281,101 in the previous year.

The balance sheet of the company, as at December 31, 1929, shows the surplus to have increased to \$8,449,-

045 from \$7,106,365 in the previous year. Inventories are valued at \$7,856,946 against \$7,782,552 at the close of 1928.

Butterworth Develops Continuous Kier

(Continued from Page 14)

again, instead of wasting it after each boil, as is done in the closed pressure kier method; the saving in width; the better fullness of the fabric; and the gain in breaking strength of the goods."

The new continuous kier is approximately 14 feet high, 5 feet across, and about 40 feet long. When installed all the operating mechanism is on the first floor, about 5 feet of the machine extending beyond the level of the second floor. There is an iron grating extending entirely around the kier.

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 18)

x-ray apparatus to look through a wall and locate buried pipes and wires that have been causing trouble.

Another form of ether vibration that is changing life is the radio. It is bringing a new educational opportunity to the people of the entire world. Millions are now endeavoring to pick out of the air helpful ideas that will make work easier and business more profitable. One may now get through the ether a series of talks that are actually the equivalent of a university course. Seventy colleges are now broadcasting educational programs. Ohio and California have made broadcasting to schoolrooms a regular part of their state system of education.

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For better Spinning

COVER TOP ROLLS WITH

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FOR 45 YEARS

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YOU SHOULD DO SO
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CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

Radio has made it possible to establish a two-way telephone service for ocean voyagers; it has inaugurated the floating brokerage office on big liners; it is the best friend of the ship in distress and the only reliable substitute for compass and fog horn; it permits the seaman to take accurate bearings on invisible objects, thereby taking the guess out of navigation; it has made it safe and easy for ships to enter strange harbors; it is teaching the public the beauties of symphonic music; it is underwriting the promotion of the highest forms of art; and although it has definitely reduced the number of musicians that are necessary, it has drawn superiority to the top in the field of classic as well as popular music.

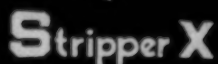
So it must be apparent to all that science is the one great force we must carefully consider in every calculation respecting the future of life and industry. It will continue to upset business and throw people out of employment by going ahead even more actively than ever with the development of a multitude of new machines, new methods and new materials. Each day life will become more highly automatized, thereby releasing thousands of workers for employment in new industries that must be quickly established.

The substitution of the automobile for the horse has made available 15,000,000 acres of pasture and hay land for other agricultural products. The introduction of the combined harvester and other labor-saving agricultural machines has caused the removal of 3,000,000 people from the country to the city. The development of what the engineers call geophysical prospecting for hidden mineral values, has done away with hit-and-miss operations, and made it possible for the trained geologist to receive and translate the messages that for centuries Mother Nature has been sending forth to attract the attention of man to concealed bodies of unexploited wealth. What the x-ray is to medicine and surgery, geophysical prospecting is to the mineral industries. The result, of course, has been tremendous overproduction of oil and metals.

This same science that has flooded humanity with countless blessings, but that has brought evils and misery as well, must now be directed to the important work of better organizing the activities of man. It will not turn back from its definite aim of removing inconveniences, eliminating backbreaking burdens and placing more slave power in the form of mechanical energy in the hands of the individual. It will go on pulling down and rebuilding, ever increasing the tempo of life. It is useless, therefore, to argue with science and waste time opposing its action.

The need of the moment is to clearly understand that the pressing problems of the day, such as overproduction, unemployment, low commodity prices and unbalanced prosperity, are exactly the kind of difficulties that must be turned over to the scientist and the engineer. Invention and discovery must be directed along lines that will do the most good. In the meantime the wise individual will get in step with the spirit of change and refuse to be bound by precedent and tradition. He will ignore temporary fluctuations and proceed on the confident belief that the decade we have just entered will bring us record-breaking accomplishments and a prosperity unequalled. Never was there a more inopportune time for one to let his faith be destroyed by outbursts of pessimism.

Note—Another article by Floyd Parsons will appear in the issue of April 3.




**"Twenty thousand
Frenchmen
can't be wrong!"**

Nor can the hundreds
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sively and reorder it
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P. S. Ask your neighboring mill what they
think of **rt hocen**

**Chemicals
of
Originality**

**Dyestuffs
of
Quality**

Carding and Spinning Discussion at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

Mr. Edwards: If you are going to change your apron there, what are you going to do, when you put on a new chain—change your sprocket?

Answer: We have tried putting a new chain on with this same sprocket, and that feeds all right.

Mr. Edwards: If you had 100 cards with flats, that really needed recovering, and you have got to take out some flats, would the consensus of opinion be that it would be the best thing to have your card flats recovered and put in new chains? I would like to hear from some one on that.

(There were quite a number of answers, all of which were yes.)

Card Stripping System

Chairman Rogers: We will pass to the next question, which is:

"Discussion on card stripping systems."

How many use the vacuum system? (About half.)
How many the old roller brush? (Several.)

A Member: We have 20 cards equipped with the continuous stripper.

Chairman Rogers: Any difference in operation?

Answer: The card looks like it had been stripped about 30 or 40 minutes.

Chairman Rogers: Any difference in the cleanliness of your web?

Answer: A little more trash in the sliver.

Chairman Rogers: How about your droppings underneath?

Answer: About the same.

Chairman Rogers: Have you run any tests to determine?

Answer: No.

Revolving and Stationary Clearers on Drawing

Chairman Rogers: We will pass to the next question, which is No. 9, and which is as follows:

"Have you found the revolving clearer on drawings better than the stationary type?"

A Member: We find that it makes less waste than the other, and we have a cork roll on the drawing. We have this revolving felt clearer. That revolving clearer cleans off droppings. You have less waste than on the other. It is lower grade waste.

Chairman Rogers: That felt, as I understand it, is rather expensive. About how much does it cost to replace it?

Answer: We have been running about seven years and have never put any on there.

Some member stated that it was about \$1.20 a head.

Chairman Rogers: What experience have you had with having to replace those?

Answer: On account of getting slimy with the oil they should be replaced about every six months.

Chairman Rogers: Have you attempted to clean those instead of replacing them?

A Member: We have run ours four years, and we have not noticed any disadvantage in the way it affects the lint. Those are made endless by manufacturers. We have not taken ours out and cleaned them with gasoline yet.

Chairman Rogers: Are they standard widths?

Answer: They are just a little wider than the length of the flute.

Spiral Gear Drives on Drawing and Roving

Chairman Rogers: The next question follows:

"Have you had any experience with spiral gear drive on drawing or roving frames? If so, what are your findings?"

Mr. Hahr: We have a couple of frames equipped with spiral gears.

Chairman Rogers: Where do you have those spiral gears?

Answer: In the horse head. It makes the frames run much steadier.

A Member: We have had some on about three years. We have had no trouble with them. They are satisfactory. We have about 14 frames with them on.

Chairman Rogers: Has anyone the new compound with the chain drive?

A Member: We only have one. We would like to have it on all of them.

Chairman Rogers: How do you know it is better than the old compound?

Chairman Rogers: How do you tell it is smoother?

Answer: From the smoother running of the frame. Less vibration of the spindle?

Answer: Less vibration of the whole frame.

A Member: I have one on, that I have been running for about three months. It seems to be satisfactory in the last few days, but before that the bushing burned out. It must have been for lack of oil, but it seems to be satisfactory in every way.

A Member: We have used the spiral gear, and it eliminates breakage, and runs very easy and smooth. The morning session then adjourned.

Discussion on Spinning.

(Led by D. D. Towers, Anchor Duck Mill, Rome, Ga.)

Revolving Top and Stationary Clearer Rolls

Chairman Towers: Our first question is:

"Discussion regarding the revolving top clearer versus the stationary clearer on spinning. Those in a position to do so please make a roll consumption test on the revolving type against the stationary type. Any other differences?"

That question has been assigned to several, some of whom have written they cannot be here. Let's have a show of hands as to how many are using revolving top clearers on their spinning. (Three.)

Mr. Zackry (Atlanta, Ga.): We have some we are using on osnaburg stock with cork roller and we like them very well. We also have a bunchless cleaner. We have not any on leather rolls. Where we have a bunchless cleaner, it is a good thing, and on a cork roller.

Chairman Towers: The bunchless cleaner you speak of—describe that now. Some of us might not know what type you have reference to.

Mr. Zackry: Cleaning overhead work, fan blowing down.

Chairman Towers: These top clearer rolls, do they revolve on the front roll alone, or do they bear on this middle roll?

Mr. Zackry: Only on the front roll.

Chairman Towers: Do you use any on the middle and back rolls?

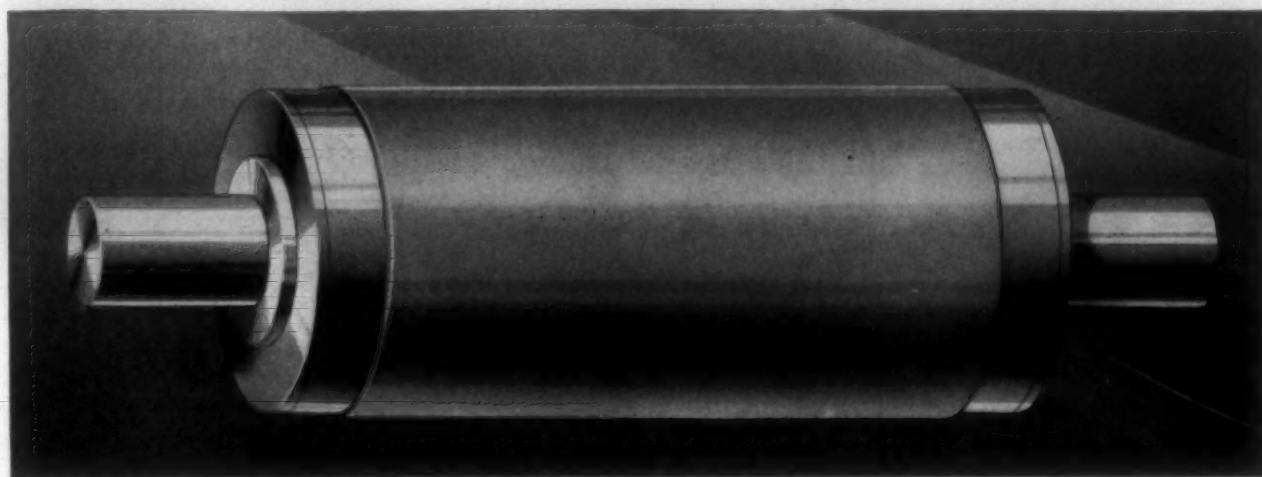
Mr. Zackry: We don't use any. The bunchless cleaner takes care of those.

E. H. Rogers (Atlanta, Ga.): Give your experience on the leather rolls too.

Mr. Zackry: We didn't have exactly the same clearer.

Continued on Page 29)

PERKINS CALENDER ROLLS



No Calender can be better than the rolls in it

THE high finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the longest and broadest experience in this highly specialized manufacture.

The Perkins roll shop is the largest in the world.

The Perkins organization is always prepared to build your rolls—cotton, paper, husk, combination, cotton and wool—to meet exactly your production requirements.

Refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

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Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool

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U. S. FINISHING CO. DECLARES EXTRA DIVIDEND

The directors of the United States Finishing Company at their meeting March 13, 1930, declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share upon the preferred stock, payable April 1, 1930, to stockholders of record March 12. They also declared a quarterly cash dividend of 50c per share and a semi-annual stock dividend of 2 per cent upon the common stock without par value, both payable April 15, 1930, to common stockholders of record

To any manufacturer interested in reducing card banding cost one-third to two-thirds, I will, on receipt of \$10.00, furnish one sample Endless Card Band and Instructions how to make them.

James Oates, Gen. Supt.
Cherry Cotton Mills
Florence, Ala.

GILLEATHER

FOR TOP ROLLS

BEST QUALITY
SHEEP SKIN

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
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DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Carding and Spinning Discussion at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 26)

We had one furnished by the manufacturer of the frames, and it was much heavier than the clearer we made. It had a heavier rod in it and the wood was heavier. The consumption of rolls went up.

Chairman Towers: The use of the revolving clearer tended to shorten the life of the leather rolls?

Mr. Zackry: Yes sir. It seemed to roughen up the leather, and my opinion about it is that the clearer was too heavy.

Pick Clearers Once Weekly

Chairman Towers: Getting back to the clearer used with the cork roll, how often do you have to pick that clearer?

Mr. Zackry: Once a week.

Chairman Towers: If you were using ordinary top clearers, how often would you have to do that?

Mr. Zackry: Six times a day.

J. W. Hames (Atlanta, Ga.): I use the revolving top clearer on part of my spinning. The advantage is that we don't have to pick it so often, and we use it on long draft spinning. Sometimes we have to pick these top clearers six times a day. The revolving clearer we pick but once a week, and there is a saving of labor besides the saving of heavy bunches of the yarn.

Mr. Edwards: We have that on all of our long draft spinning. We have the bunchless cleaner also. It makes a nice combination.

Chairman Towers: Does your clearer revolve on the top roll alone?

Mr. Edwards: Yes, sir. We have a rather heavy clearer too.

Chairman Towers: Is your front top roll a shell roll or solid?

Mr. Edwards: Solid.

Chairman Towers: Mr. Elliott, have you had any experience with this revolving clearer?

Mr. Elliott: No sir.

Mr. Zackry: I weighed our clearer. Where we have it on the long draft frame, that clearer weighed 24½ ounces against only 17 ounces on the other frame. It ran almost two to one, almost twice as heavy. That is because it has a larger rod. What size rods are in your clearers?

Mr. Edwards: We ordered an especially heavy clearer to get a firmer compact distribution of our clearer waste. They are considerably heavier than they regularly put out.

Mr. Elliott: How does the gentleman account for the difference between the weight of the clearer revolving as compared with the stationary, being 24 ounces on the revolving clearer and 17 on the stationary?

Mr. Zackry: That is the weight of the clearer itself, the weight of the iron, steel, and the wooden pieces on the clearer. It is the total weight of the clearer.

Long Draft Spinning

Chairman Towers: The second question has more than one question in it. We will take the first part of it first, which is as follows:

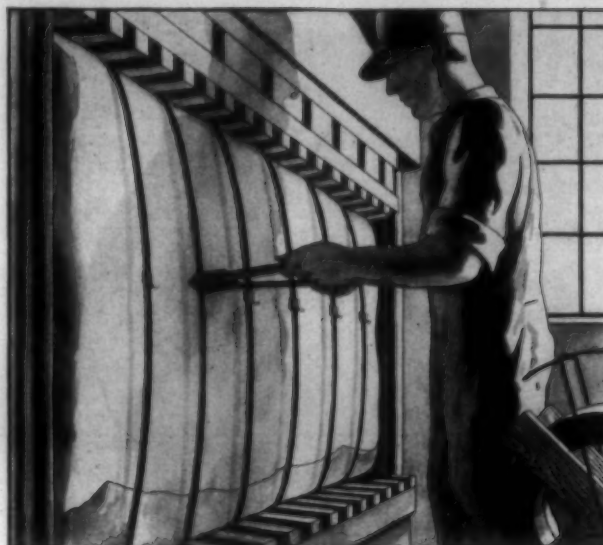
"What status has long draft spinning reached?

Has it any advantage over the regular draft, with the same staple of cotton, on breaking strength?"

How many in the room are using long draft spinning?

Mr. Edwards, describe your long draft spinning. Tell us something about it, how it is constructed, and of just what advantage you find it.

Mr. Edwards: It is a single leather belt draft apron.



Tie your bales this new and improved way

The Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales has been accepted by shippers as a real improvement over past methods.

Some of the advantages of this new System include:

1. The new Stanley D. S. Seal makes an exceptionally strong joint.
2. Seals cost less than buckles.
3. Considerable saving in ties is effected because less are used.
4. Faster—saves much time over old method.
5. "Eversafe" Ties are safe to work with—Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges, and Smooth Rust-Resisting Finish eliminate the danger of injuries to workmen's hands and arms.

Send for full information on this new Baling System.

THE STANLEY WORKS

Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

*Faster, Better and Safer Work
with
"Eversafe" Bale Ties*



Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter

This ingenious device cuts two Round Safety Ends at one clip. A wonderful improvement over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

We would like to know more about the new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales.

I will try to make another cut, expert draftsman that I am. (Mr. Edwards drew another diagram on the black-board). This has got an apron down here, that goes onto that roll like that. This is an endless apron coming down here. The middle roll comes right in here.

Mr. Rogers: Where does that apron go?

Mr. Edwards: It goes around the middle roll, and you bring it in this way. You have got a very close bite in here. This is a self-weighted roll. We might go on record by saying that we would not change our long draft spinning, so far as spinning is concerned. It is very much worth while for the saving you get in the card room. We are at present making 22s out of 2-hank single roving and maintaining our breaking strength, whereas we used to get the same on 4-hank double roving on the regular draft spinning.

Chairman Towers: You are making just as strong yarn out of 2-hank single roving as you did previously out of 4-hank double roving? What change did you have to make in preparing that roving for this long draft spinning?

Mr. Edwards: We really didn't have to reduce the twist. We did reduce it a little.

Chairman Towers: Your total draft is 11.30?

Answer: Approximately.

Question: You have got something like $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ between this roll and this one?

Answer: Five-eighths.

Question: In other words, you have got a slip there of the difference between five-eighths and one and one-thirty-second?

Answer: Really I don't know that I can explain myself. It really draws your fibers in a parallelogram. You can draw a longer fibre without breaking it. If you had a positive bite in there, you would break it. The beauty of long draft spinning is that you get a close bite on it. I would like to mention that when you go above about 14½ draft, your breaking strength suffers.

Chairman Towers: You were formerly making 23s yarn out of 4-hank double roving, and now you make it out of 2-hank single roving, and you make just as strong yarn as before?

Answer: Just as strong.

Mr. Edwards: You have a little more weight on long draft than on regular draft.

Mr. Elliott: We found an increase in breaking

strength of 5 to 8 per cent. Same cotton, sample, with the long draft system of spinning increased the breaking strength 5 to 8 per cent with the coarser roving, using double 3-hank as compared with previous double 4-hank.

Chairman Towers: Is that made out of the same slubber roving as the other one?

Mr. Elliott: No sir. We used intermediate process then.

Chairman Towers: You cut out one process?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Edwards: We set up for 3-hank roving, and an emergency arose, that compelled us to get more speed, and we ran tests on 2-hank roving, and found we maintained our breaking strength with 2-hank single instead of 3-hank double. For that reason we maintained the 2-hank roving. I might mention another decided advantage. Where mills are running even staple cotton, you don't need to change the setting of your rolls on spinning.

Chairman Towers: You let it slide on through?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you see any cockle yarn in long draft?

Answer: I don't think so.

Four and one-fourth roving, making the same 32s yarn, makes better yarn than 6¼ hank roving.

Chairman Towers: Do you notice any difference in your end breakage on the looms?

Answer: I don't think it is as great on spinning, and not as great on the spooling. The long draft yarn runs better on spoolers and warpers.

Question: In spinning do you have more ends down or less?

Answer: We have more ends down on the long draft.

Chairman Towers: Has anyone else noticed the number of ends down spinning with long draft and regular draft?

Answer: We have had more ends down with the long draft.

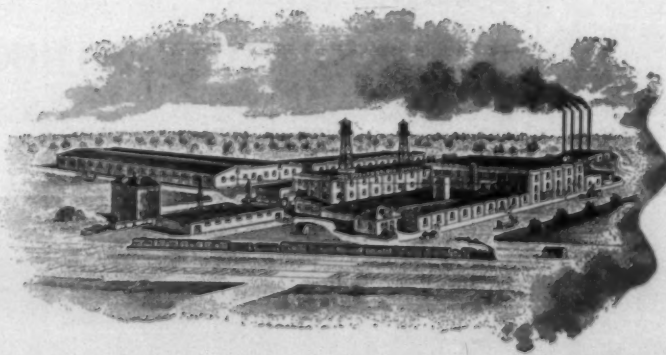
Question: When that same yarn got to the loom, you had less end breakage?

Answer: Yes. Better yarn, but less ends down.

Mr. Edwards: Our end breakage I think is higher by reason of single roving.

Chairman Towers: You have to make a little more perfect roving than otherwise?

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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Answer: Yes. We have to have it under better control.

Setting Rolls on Long Draft

"What are the best roller settings for long draft rolls? What percentage, if any, difference, using long draft spinning, and the relative cost compared to regular draft? In this connection we should appreciate reports of experiments and tests with the rubber type of flexible or elastic top rolls. What is the highest draft, that has been accomplished successfully with it?"

Now the latter part of that question, which asks about the rubber type of flexible or elastic top roll, is what we want to take up.

Mr. Massey: We have 50,000 spindles using two leather aprons, and our results have shown with the same cotton, spinning the same yarn, we get an increase of about 3 to 5 per cent in strength. Really I think, when it comes to speaking of long draft, it is a misnomer. In other words, Mr. Edwards described the long draft system drafting $1\frac{1}{2}$. We have a mill running 13s yarn drafting 13 every day. Recently I made a visit to the Carolinas, and I could tell in two minutes the difference in mills doing exactly the same work on 40s yarn. One was spinning it from 4-hank and the other $8\frac{1}{2}$.

What is long draft? It is keeping the fibers from losing their position as they are being fed forward to the delivery roll. We have, as I say, 50,000 spindles using two aprons. We spin 23s from 2.80 double roving. I think, when you get to the bottom of long draft, any long draft, or short draft, or any system, the whole theory is that the cotton you use, the staple, and the preparation back of your spinning, plays a large part in your success.

Chairman Towers: In putting in what is ordinarily called the long draft spinning process, most mills do or do not have to go back and increase their preparation or prepare better roving, don't they?

Mr. Massey: It depends on what you are going to use the yarn for. I know a mill spinning 13s yarn from 74 hank slubber roving with so-called long draft. They claim it is successful for their purposes.

Chairman Towers: If you gave the same roving with an ordinary spinning frame as you do with your long draft frame, spun the same number of yarn from it, how much better would your long draft yarn be?

Mr. Massey: If you exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent, that would be about correct. It would be on the favorable side every time due to your fiber control. That has been our experience.

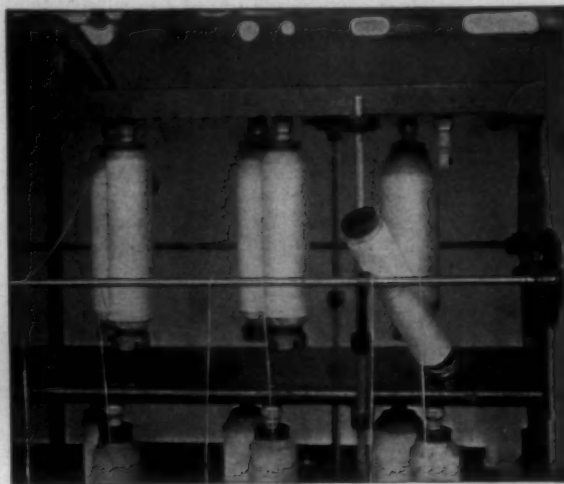
Chairman Towers: If you didn't have long draft now, would you still in view of your experience put in the long draft system?

Mr. Massey: That would depend somewhat. In other words, when we go to consider any system, we should first have our objective in view, what we hope to accomplish. If you built a new mill, saving in labor enters into it. I have recently purchased, or our company recently purchased, 20,000 additional spindles, the same equipment we have been using.

Chairman Towers: That speaks for itself.

Mr. Massey: You have fluctuations from day to day. You have got a curve. On each staple of cotton you are running you can see the fluctuations.

Chairman Towers: We have tried some elastic top rolls in our mill and we successfully spun 12s yarn out of 1-hank roving on this roll as easy as we did when using 1.45.



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

—WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

..... 19.....
 Name of Mill.....
 Town.....
 Spinning Spindles Looms
 Superintendent
 Carder
 Spinner
 Weaver
 Cloth Room
 Dyer
 Master Mechanic
 Recent changes.....

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SLASHING and FINISHING

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Simple—Reliable
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50 Union Square
 New York City

Question: You put that on the middle roll?

Answer: On the middle roll. It gives you a lighter weight on this roll, and you can get it up closer to your front roll. If you get that close enough, so that you can get a little slippage of your fibers on that roll, it evens up your yarn better, and gives you a little better control.

Cork Rolls

Chairman Towers: The next question is:

"Do you prefer cork or leather covered rolls in spinning? Why?"

A Member: We have tried cork rolls in spinning, had them running about 12 months. The lasted about 8 or 9 months, when we wanted to rebuff them. We tried to rebuff them, and they flaked out, and we didn't find it satisfactory. We now have another quality of cork coming, that the claim will allow us to rebuff them, and can then run 6 or 8 or 12 months longer.

Chairman Towers: You ran them 9 months before they had to be rebuffed?

Answer: Yes sir, and the breaking strength was about the same on the cork as on the leather.

Question: Did these head ends do your cork roll any damage?

Answer: We didn't have any trouble from that.

Note: Several other members recommended cork rolls for spinning.

to be able to put in 96 frames where we had 128.

3-Inch Spinning Rings

Chairman Towers: The next question is:

"Experiences with 3-inch ring, 8 or 8½-inch traverse, 6s to 14s yarn. Up to what number has been successfully spun?"

Chairman Towers: Mr. Federline, what would be some of the troubles you would have to overcome, if you went to a larger spinning ring spinning coarse yarns?

Mr. Federline: I think the angle of the belt of the yarn would cut some figure, and it would require a great deal more floor space. I will say that we are expecting to replace 128 frames, on which we have 2-inch rings, with 2¼-inch ring, and we are only going to be able to put in 96 frames where we had 128.

Chairman Towers: Do you expect to get as much poundage?

Answer: No sir.

Chairman Towers: What has been your experience with travelers, when you get to a larger ring?

Answer: Our experience has been with the variable speed motor that the traveler speed was so great that I couldn't get a traveler suitable for that yarn. It burned the travelers up.

Chairman Towers: What did you find that speed to be?

Answer: I got it up to 5800 and 6000.

**Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.**

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 Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

CLEVELAND

CHARLOTTE

SPARTANBURG

The Testing Laboratory and Its Relation to the Textile Mill

(Continued from Page 5)

any sample received for duplication and analyze the weave and construction as to count, yarn numbers, weight, thickness, percentage of warp and filling, twist, and the raw material that it will take to produce a like fabric.

The chemical section should be equipped to handle any kind of finished materials that may be presented for extraction, dissection or identification of fibers, for determining percentage of sizing compounds, estimate of finishing materials used, the reaction to acids, to washing and to sunlight.

The laboratory equipped for routine testing of textile materials should be properly built, with plenty of room, abundant light, and with tables and machines so arranged as to save time and energy. Especially important is it that standard atmospheric conditions be provided, as all results of value depend on the conditions under which tests are made. Naturally the basic factors of relative humidity or cotton regain must be established under standard conditions before dependence can be placed upon the results of the tests enumerated above.

All materials of current production should be tested daily. They should be carried to the laboratory and thoroughly conditioned in an atmosphere which is as near to a standard as possible to maintain; and after conditioning, the test should be made under the same conditions. The moisture should be checked, and records of the results should be made and compared with previous records. If this method is followed a standard for all yarns and fabrics can be made, and any deviation from this at any time can be promptly corrected by checking closely with the mill.

Special yarns and fabrics being developed against specifications should be tested in every stage of development, should be checked carefully for weight, tensile strength, and construction; and every detail should be recorded and results checked with specifications. Tensile strength should be kept well above the margin required by specifications.

Testing Methods

As to the methods of testing, there are many in use by consumers of fabrics. Those devised and published, however, by the A. S. T. M. are the best to follow, and it is the opinion of the writer that the testing of textile materials, especially cotton fabrics, may be confined to two methods. These are the 1½-inch strip method and the 4x6-inch grab method. Also, either of two conditions of moisture may be employed, the one at bone dry and the other at a definite regain as 6½ per cent. The idea of standardizing both these methods is suggested for the reason that most fabrics are now tested in a general way by either one or the other. However, it is the writer's opinion that the 4x6-inch grab method at 6½ per cent regain is more suitable for all woven fabrics, since it gives a true relation between the warp and filler strength. It is also more easily and quickly applied.

The laboratory has come to stay in the textile industry, and to intelligently take care of our present needs, as well as to plan for the future, we must provide such an agency as certainly and naturally as we would any other part of our manufacturing equipment. Only through its aid may we materially improve our product, reduce our costs to the lowest degree, and be sure of shipping a finished product that we know is right.

Profitable Weaving...

requires special heddles designed and shaped to suit the characteristics of the fabric. The Flat Steel Duplex Heddle permits maximum count.

The Scientific Crimping

keeps the heddle from turning on the rod—holding it in absolutely true position for best results.

The Special Center Eye

with its super polish permits this heddle to give unequalled results.

An ideal heddle for Sheetings, Demins and all close-sley cotton fabrics.

Made in rust-proof and nickel finish.

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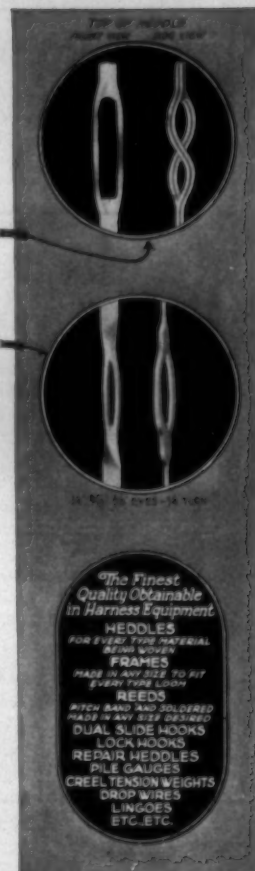
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field engineers
consult with you

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HARTFORD, CONN.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were steadier last week after the cotton markets developed more strength and the volume of business done in unfinished goods was somewhat above that of the previous week. A few large print cloth contracts for long delivery were put through and there was considerable business for March and April delivery. There was also a better demand for brown sheetings and some of the wide goods for the manufacturing trade.

Most sellers declined the low price for print cloths, but a few were still open for any goods at that price wanted for April. Some agencies sold spots in moderate quantities at 6½c. Prices hardened after cotton advanced sharply. It is now believed that the low points have been seen on combed goods in plain weaves as converters are free to go ahead with goods that can be processed within a few weeks.

Quite a quantity of 100x60 carded broadcloths was moved at 8½ cents. While most centers reported that the individual orders were not large, the number of actual sales of this construction totaled greater than the market has experienced in many weeks. There was also some fair action in the 37½-inch, 80x60, at 7 cents.

The new percale prices are lower than the prices prevailing at the end of 1926 and early 1927 when cotton had dropped close to 12 cents; and judging from a glance at the records, they seem to be lower than the quotations at the end of 1920 and early 1921, when cotton was completing its tremendous descent.

In the finished goods lines a more stable condition existed in wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and considerably more business was done than in the preceding week. It is generally anticipated that prices will be revised on printed goods and buyers have been awaiting announcements before making further commitments.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15
Staple gingham	10

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The better cotton markets brought improved situation in the yarn market last week and spinners are hopeful that a definite trend toward much better business is under way. Buyers were inclined to cover more freely and the increase in sales was encouragingly large. Inquiries for quantities ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds came in more frequently. A good many sales covered lots of up to 100,000 pounds. For the past several weeks, most buyers had been holding their orders down around 10,000 pounds. Both buyers and sellers appeared to have more confidence in the situation and a continuance of stronger cotton markets is expected to further strength the demand.

Many spinners hold, and apparently a number of buyers are coming to the conclusion that yarns have about touched bottom for the current cotton levels at least and though concessions are reported on occasion odd lots, there appears to be a strong disinclination to lower quoted prices, especially as the premium on good white cotton has increased as general market levels became lower.

Demand for novelty yarns is increasing, especially of seasonable types for purposes not generally regarded as large outlets. In certain quarters buyers of such yarn are making life miserable for the dealer and asking for deliveries which are impossible. Colored yarns are being taken more freely and the processor finds himself in the role of seller today with commission dyeing a very much smaller factor in the business than it used to be. In other words, yarn is being sold in the processed condition ready to go into other manufactures and it is this business to which the dyer is being obliged to cater to.

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
30s	36
36s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31½
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
50s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply 23

White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply

Part Waste Insulating Yarn	26½
8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
12s, 2-ply	25½
16s, 2-ply	29
20s, 2-ply	31
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
30s	35½
30s	39
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
38s	50
40s	50½
50s	54
60s	62
70s	72
80s	82

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

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Wanted
Connection with cotton mill. 10 years experience. Age 37. Will start anywhere as desire to get back. Experienced clerk to officer. Address J. R. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Publishers leading textile directory desire advertising salesman on commission basis to cover Southern States. Applicant must have advertising experience and connection, and be presently engaged in similar but non-competitive line, in Southern territory. Bond necessary. Reply giving particulars to C. K. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

GEORGIA—ALABAMA Sales Representative

A reputable and large manufacturer of fibre lubricants and fabric finishes—warp dressings—warp binders—sulphonated oils—a thoroughly complete and highly standardized line—will consider applicants with successful sales records. Men with actual sales experience and a thorough knowledge of practical application only, considered. Replies must give complete details as to experience and qualifications, and will be held strictly confidential. Our organization has been advised of this advertisement. Address G. A. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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SAFEST**

THE MOST COMFORTABLE

NOTICE

In the District Court
of the United States
for the Western District
of North Carolina

IN EQUITY
NO. 143

ARTHUR J. FLEMING,
Complainant

vs

NOTICE OF SALE

SAPPHIRE COTTON MILLS, et al,

Respondent.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made in the above entitled cause by His Honor, E. Y. Webb, U. S. District Court Judge, on the 13th day of February 1930, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder FOR CASH, at the Court House door in the town of Brevard, County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, on Saturday, March 22nd, 1930, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. or as soon thereafter as practicable, the following property of the Sapphire Cotton Mills, a corporation to wit:

PARCEL NUMBER 1.

The entire manufacturing plant of the Sapphire Cotton Mills consisting of lands, buildings and machinery located in the said town of Brevard, said County and State, and known as the "Sapphire Cotton Mill Tract," containing twenty-three and one-half acres of land, situate on both sides of Whitmire Street in said Town, including the brick mill building with warehouses, boiler rooms, engine rooms and other outbuildings connected therewith, also office building, also thirty-one (31) tenant houses.

No bid will be accepted until the bidder shall have previously deposited with the undersigned Receiver a certified check on some bank in good standing for the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars. The certified check deposited by the successful bidder shall be credited upon the purchase price and the remainder of said purchase price shall be paid within thirty days from said sale. If said successful bidder should fail to comply within said thirty days, then the property shall be resold, after advertising, at the risk of said successful bidder and the amount of said check shall be retained by said Receiver as liquidated damages.

PARCEL NUMBER 2

Certain other tracts of land lying and being in Transylvania County and State of North Carolina, containing approximately twenty-eight hundred and sixty-three (2863) acres more or less, and known as the "Power Site Lands," will likewise be sold at the place and time above indicated at Public Auction to the highest bidder FOR CASH, and said highest bidder shall be required to pay to the Receiver immediately, a sum not less than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, and if said successful bidder should fail to comply and complete said purchase, then the lands to be resold at the risk of the said bidder and the said \$1,000.00 to be retained by the Receiver as liquidated damages.

Stock in process and accounts receivable are not included in the above sale.

Full description of the equipment of the Mill, number of rooms in tenant houses and any other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned Receiver.

The upset price of Parcel No. 1 is Seventy-Five Thousand (\$75,000.00) Dollars. The right to reject any and all bids is retained by the Receiver, and all bids also subject to Confirmation by the Court.

This February 19th, 1930.
H. E. ERWIN, Receiver.

Oils and Leathers

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P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

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is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

New Percale Sheet From Fort Mill Co.

The sheet and pillowcase department of Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company is showing a new percale sheet and pillowcase line from the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C., that has distinctive features, setting it apart from any line now on the markets. This company has been a large producer of popular goods for many years but has never attempted anything quite like the new goods.

They are high count, soft finished, and will launder more satisfactorily than any similar count merchandise in the trade. The department and the mill have been experimenting on the lines for months past to develop a fine count sheet that may be sold profitably at retail around \$1.50 and will give as good service as any of the Fort Mill products. Springmaid Percale, a happy combination, as the mills are owned and operated by the well known Springs family of South Carolina. They are packaged in small-fold, because of their fineness, and appear like real merchandise when unfolded for the customer.

The goods will be packaged in any form for the retailer and the line includes all widths of sheets and cases. They are now on show at the offices of the company in Thomas and Worth streets.

Says Rayon Won't Give K. O. to Cotton

Greensboro, N. C.—"The cotton industry is not going to pieces on account of rayon," Dr. W. O. Mitscherling, vice-president and chemical director of the A. M. Johnson Mills at Burlington, told the Kiwanis Club in an address here. He discussed the rapid development of the rayon industry in the United States in response to the great increase in popular demand.

Rayon development over a period of years was traced in interesting fashion by the speaker, who spoke of the use of resin and linseed oil in early production activities. The first rayon garment was produced in France 35 years ago. The nitro-cellulose, the cuprammonium and the viscose processes were discussed. The speaker showed that in the so-called viscose process, cellulose is used in the raw and is treated with caustic soda or lye. The use of a sulphur compound was noted and attention was given to the acetic acid process.

"King Cotton will always be king," reassured the speaker. "It is not the fibre which designates style, it is the type of beauty, wearing qualities, etc."

40,000,000 Dozen Pairs of Fashioned Hosiery Seen Potential Need

In the monthly bulletin, the Textile Machine Works, manufacturers of "Reading" full-fashioned hosiery machines, estimates that the potential consumption of fashioned hosiery is 40,000,000 dozen pairs annually.

"It is perhaps not generally known that with the present productive capacity of not more than 25,000,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned stockings per year and with a potential consumption of 40,000,000 dozen pairs there are only approximately 7.44 for each customer.

"A recent survey in New York City indicated that the well dressed girl uses one pair of full-fashioned each week; and a national survey discloses that approximately five pairs of full-fashioned and an equal amount of seamless stockings are consumed per person each year.

"These figures seem to indicate that with a sustained demand for stockings there is yet no danger of over-production."



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Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

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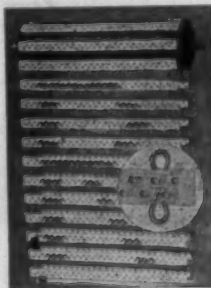
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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods.—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37. 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE AND STYLE SHOW

The Textile Institute and Style Show conducted annually by the Textile School of North Carolina State College, will be held on April 9 and 10, in Raleigh. I. L. Langley, a graduate of the Textile School, who is assistant general manager of The Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., will deliver a series of lectures on "Calculating Individual Fabric Costs."

A style show will be held on the afternoon of April 10, at which time the young ladies of the Home Economics Departments of the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., Meredith College, and Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C., will take part. The dresses worn by these young ladies will be made as part of their regular classroom work from fabrics designed and woven by textile students in the Textile School.

All who are interested in the textile industry are cordially invited to attend the Style Show and lectures given by Mr. Langley who is an authority on textile cost accounting.

SACO-LOWELL HEAD SAYS CURTAILMENT IN REGULAR WAY WILL HELP INDUSTRY

Lewiston, Me.—"The cotton textile industry is still in a very demoralized condition," says President Edwards of Saco-Lowell Shops. "In fact, the condition today in certain respects is perhaps worse than it has ever been. On the other hand, there is also a far more general understanding and conviction than ever before throughout the industry that permanent sustained curtailment of excessive working hours will correct the evil of overproduction and restore the industry to a normal condition.

"Price demoralization, resulting from overproduction, caused by excessive working hours, has grown so bad that the instinct of self-preservation has been aroused as never before in the industry. The remedy for this condition, namely, effective permanent reduction of working hours to a sound basis, will be applied sooner or later, and when it is applied the condition of the industry will steadily improve, and so will the demand for new machinery to make long overdue replacements of great quantities of worn-out and obsolete equipment."

The NEW "Textolite" Picker with the new features

The New Textolite Picker is modern—designed by engineers and practical mill men—a Picker of exceptional quality and long life. Tried out on looms in a dozen mills, the Textolite reversible box-loom Picker with its new features has proven that it is indeed a winner.

The cushion which is inserted at each end of the stick slot is of rubberized fabric that is tough, yet resilient, and put there to stay. It reduces, practically eliminates, wear on the Picker Stick.

The shock absorber is an insert of specially treated fabric into which Textolite is bled under tremendous pressure. Like a pillow, it takes the impacts of the shuttle point and preserves the shuttle.

But these are just the new features. The Textolite Picker has many other advantages. It is easily installed, can be stored anywhere—retains its dimensions and physical properties—is of uniform quality and will OUTWEAR any other type of Picker.

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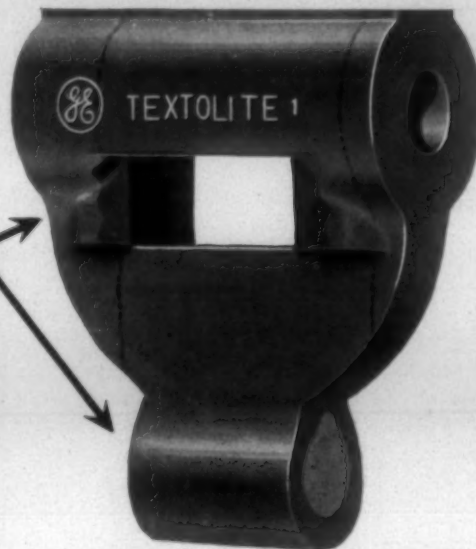
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THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

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WILLIAMS' SHUTTLES

are modern for modern looms. Made from selected, carefully treated wood, with positive threading eyes, insuring longer service, increased production and uniform quality.

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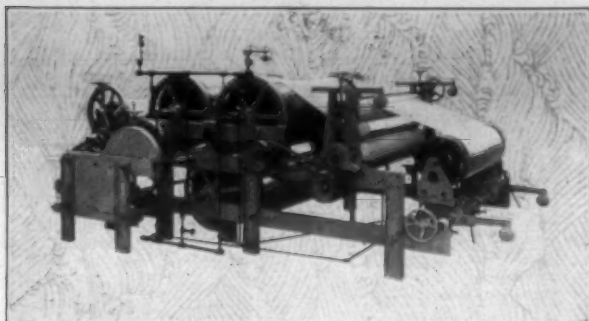


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GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative
Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

More rayon is sized on Johnson's than on all other rayon sizers in the world combined

Why Experiment? Use the UNIVERSAL Sizer



Distinctive Johnson Features

1. 3 roller quench. 2. Drying cylinder thermometers for better temperature control. 3. Cylinder drainage by syphons. 4. Light ALL-STEEL frame. 5. Fully ball bearing.

THE sizer that is being used and recommended by leading rayon (and celanese) yarn manufacturers and also by textile manufacturers using these yarns.

This machine is indispensable for sizing all brands and deniers of yarn.

Do not be mislead—ask your yarn manufacturers—THEY KNOW. They are interested in their customers getting the best. That is why so many recommend the Johnson Improved Warp Sizer.

(Watch our next advertisement for details as to why this is the universal sizer.)

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10 Ramapo Avenue

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Warp-Sizer*

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Charlotte, N. C.

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price \$2.00

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 20, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Plant

Dear Aunt Becky:

It's been a long time since you heard from us, hasn't it?

Mr. Douglas Porter is visiting relatives in Cheraw, S. C. We hope he is enjoying himself.

Aunt Becky, the mill is on three days a week. But for that everything is going fine. The rumors are that the mill is going to start up on full time and everyone is hoping that "It won't be long now."

Cupid has used his darts since you heard from us last. Guess who? Miss Louise Helms and Mr. Bill Johnson were united in marriage a while back. You used to know her, didn't you? She's a fine girl, he's a fine man, but don't tell the late Mrs. Johnson that I said so.

Miss Eloise Deaver has been real ill but is better now.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simmons motor-ed to Spartanburg Sunday.

Miss Mary Frieze of London, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frieze of Springfield.

Mr. Charlie Riddle, our superintendent, has purchased a new Ford, while Mr. E. H. Bass, superintendent of Ida plant, has purchased a Pontiac. Both are very beautiful. (Still talking about the cars.)

The young girls of Springfield have organized a 4-H Club. We are very proud of it. Miss Katherine Milsaps, the county demonstrator, meets with us every meeting. The offices are filled by the following: Lee Austin, president; Lillian Bass, vice-president; Edise Bass, secretary; Mollie Hargrave, cheer leader. The club consists of about eighteen members.

The Ladies' Aid Society made a beautiful quilt and sent it to the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville. They received a letter from them a few days ago expressing their gratitude.

Mr. W. M. Deaver of Lumberton visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Deaver, Saturday and Sunday.

Everyone is working real hard in their gardens and flowers. If all the vegetables and flowers live Springfield will once more be a place of rare beauty.

Springfield sends you greetings by one who calls herself **BETTY.**

GREENWOOD, S. C.

Greenwood Cotton Mills.

These mills are running fine, and no talk of hard times. There are fine officials and leaders in all departments, as follows:

J. C. Self, president; J. B. Harris, vice-president; L. B. Addams, secretary; W. K. Waits, superintendent; A. L. Bannister, assistant superintendent; O. F. Browning, overseer carding; J. F. Chalmers, overseer weaving; J. T. Ficklin, overseer spinning; J. T. Dorn, cloth room; W. T. Smith, slasher; Fred Kay, engine and power plant; P. P. Penn, outside; J. C. Chandler, night carder; G. C. Culherson, night weaver; M. T. Wilson, night spinning; S. B. Snelgrove, night cloth room; J. H. Dorr, night engine room; J. R. West, overseer roller shop.

Miss Hodges is always in a good humor, and it is a real treat to visit here. Always find some new improvements. This time, I find a new cloth room, and a nice fence going up—not to keep folks in, but to keep undesirables out.

"Aunt Becky," I'm sure they'd let you in—yes, and make things pleasant for you. And you'd see some of the best, and some of the finest looking people you ever saw.

About 30 years ago I found the sweetest girl in the world at Greenwood; we got married, and are "still" married. All the girls here look good to me, and there's such a happy atmosphere about the whole place. **BILL**

("Bill," you are "Still" smiling at the girls, I see! First thing you know you are going to have a head-on collision with a rolling pin.—Aunt Becky.)

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

YOUR BOY

You are raising wheat that is hard to beat,

*And I know you are caring the man,
But tell me this, Oh, man of the soil;
How are you raising your son?*

*Does he trust you as a son should do?
Do you make him your friend or slave?*

*Will he stand some day with his fellow men,
Honest and strong and brave?*

Oh, cotton and corn and wheat and oats

*Are things it is well to grow,
And cattle and hogs and a bank account
Are good for a man I know.*

But the ribbons you take and the money you make

*Will bring but a mite of joy
If you get to the top of the hill and find*

You've made a "scrub" of your boy.

—Riley.

Aunt Becky, your story is just perfect. I can hardly wait until the next installment. Alice is a darling. But some one ought to shoot Dan to the moon. (I'd like the job!)

A gentleman asked for you last night. He said: "Where's Aunt Becky?" His wife answered: "Under the pillow." Ha! Ha! They were talking about your paper.

Becky Ann's Own Page

LYDIA MILL SUNSHINE CLUB.

Thirty-eight Members; \$12.35 in Treasury.

Hurrah! for Miss Nellie Cole and Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C. Let everybody give a lusty cheer till the echoes ring around the globe!

Nellie is an invalid—a wheel chair girl, and a true Shiner; she's as busy as a bee all the time; is interested in church work, and has charge of the Junior Christian Endeavor, with 30 on roll, and they all recently went on a hike, proudly pushing Nellie's wheel chair. This sweet girl sees beauty in everything, and to read one of her letters just makes the joy-bells ring in my heart.

Now, you folks who have two good legs and arms, but are howling pessimists and chronic grumblers and whiners, think of Nellie, and be ashamed! She has been an invalid 11 years, but through prayer and faith, combined with treatment from a good doctor, she expects to walk again. Nothing hopeless about Nellie, bless her heart!

And now, she has organized a Sunshine Club with 38 members, sent \$1.20 for badges, and has \$12.35 in her treasury.

But I must let Nellie have the floor now. AUNT BECKY.

Dear Aunt Becky:

When you look over this report I think you will agree with me that we have fine people at Lydia Mills, and that their hearts are in the right place. Have 38 members for our Sunshine Club, as follows, and the amount contributed for Sunshine:

Officers: Mrs. B. D. Cox, president, 50c; Mrs. J. A. Mills, vice-president, 15c; Miss Nellie Cole, secretary and treasurer, 10c.

Board of Governors: The above and Miss Sarah Aiken, 10c; Mrs. J. F. Dean, 10c; Miss Beatrice Coward, 10c; Mrs. H. P. McClendon, 10c; Mrs. J. L. Duckett, 10c.

Other Members: Mrs. W. W. Hunter, 10c; Mrs. Rosa Cole, 10c; Miss Sarah Adair, 10c; Mrs. Walker Crane, 10c; Mrs. Amelia Vandiver, 15c; Mrs. C. Braggs, 10c; Mr. C. M. Bailey, president and treasurer, Lydia Mills, \$5.00; Mr. B. W. Cox, 50c; Mr. R. H. Cobb, 25c; Mr. C. Braggs, 10c; Rev. C. R. Anderson, 15c; Mrs. L. W. Davis, 90c; Miss Myrtle Bobo, 10c; Mr. W. R. Thomas, 10c; Mr. John Irvin, 15c; Mrs. Henry Hembree, 10c; Mr. J. A. Mills, 25c; Mrs. K. F. Johns, 25c; Mr. K. F. Johns, 25c; Mr. Walter Owens, 10c; Mrs. C. M. Mauney, 40c; Mr. W. C. Crane, 10c; Mrs. J. W. Trigg, 10c; Mr. A. B. Jacks, 10c; Mrs. J. W. Glenn, 10c; Mrs. Paul Mauldin, 10c; Mr. Sam Drummond, 25c; Miss Lizzie Mae

Hembree, 10c; Superintendent L. W. Davis, \$1.00; Mr. C. M. Mauney, 25c.

Mr. Claude Iler of Greenville, S. C., contributed \$1.00 to our treasury, when I told him that you were at the head of the Sunshine work. He says he knows "Aunt Becky." Also Mr. Tanner contributed 50c; both these gentlemen are traveling representatives for some kind of textile supplies, but I failed to learn just what. But weren't they generous? We truly appreciate their donations, which makes us have \$12.35 to begin our work with.

In addition to the above, find enclosed \$1.20 for 12 Sunshine badges, which we hope to receive soon.

Lydia Mill Sunshine Club,

NELLIE COLE, Sec. and Treas.

(Please note that the mill president, superintendent and overseers are standing back of Nellie in this good work. Lydia Mills Sunshine Club starts off fine, and we predict for it a grand success.

We, too, wish to thank Messrs. Iler and Tanner for their generous contributions, to this particular Sunshine Club. Now, who will be next?—Aunt Becky.)

SA'D'Y NIGHT P

(By M. B. Camak in Ware Shoals Life.)

Gee, but don't yer hate to hear
Yer Ma say to yer on Sa'd'y night,
"Come on, let's get bathed, now,
dear,
My, your neck and ears is a sight."

Don't yer hate to have yer ears
Scraped and twisted, left and right,
Till yer can't keep back the tears,
Every doggoned Sa'd'y night.

And yer self, from foot to head,
Lathered till yer slick 'n white.
Sometimes I mos' wish I's dead
Long 'bout every Sa'd'y night.

Ain't no sense as I can see,
Makin' such a fuss 'n fight,
Over fellows, big as me,
Gittin' bathed on Sa'd'y night.

My, but it 'ud sure be fine,
And 'd work out jist 'bout right,
If one week was all the time,
And judgment day was Sa'd'y night.

MEN.

Men are what women marry. They have two hands, two feet, and sometimes two wives, but never more than one collar or one idea at a time. Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires science, common sense, faith, hope and charity—especially charity.

If you flatter a man, you scare him

to death, and if you don't you bore him to death.

If you wear gay colors and rouge and a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out, and if you wear a brown togue and a tailor made suit, he takes you out and stares all evening at women in gay colors and startling hats.

If you are popular with other men he's jealous, and if you are not he hesitates to marry a wall flower.

WHERE THE COUNTRY BEGINS.

Out where the grass is soft and green,
Out where the chickens and cows are seen.
Out where the children romp and play,
And go to the swimming hole each day,
That's where the country begins.

Out where the gardens grow so nice,
And you gather flowers without any price,
And apples fall down in mellow heaps,
And the startled rabbit runs and leaps,
That's where the country begins.

Where birds sing sweetly overhead,
And you have real butter on your bread;
Where berries grow so quick and sweet,
Far away from the city's heat,
That's where the country begins.
—Selected.
(And is where I live.—Aunt Becky.)

A bear in a zoo
Attracts only a few;
But a calf, when concealed,
Is a show when revealed.
(Hide the calf with cotton skirts.)

TEXTILE SUNSHINE BADGES ARRIVE.

Want a Sunshine badge? Organize a Club, or if you want the badges first, we will send 10 for \$1.00, and parties can be wearing them and answering questions about them, which will help in getting a club organized.

On Page 5 of the HOME SECTION, date of March 13th, you saw the Constitution of the Textile Sunshine Club. It is easy to start a club of 10 or more members, and we are anxious to get this good work going again. Perhaps the superintendent would pay for 10 badges to get you started.

A dime is a small thing, but lots of dimes together can accomplish a great work, and bring needed relief to worthy people who are in distress, right in your own community, or elsewhere.

To be a "Shiner" is a great honor, and brings a rich reward for small services. Let's all be "Shiners," and "Shine, shine, just where you are."

AUNT BECKY.

A REAL MAN.

A real man never talks about what the world owes him, the happiness he deserves, and the chance he ought by right to have. A real man is just as honest alone in the dark in his own room as he is in public. A real man does not want pulls and favors; he wants work and honest wages. A real man does not expect something for nothing—he expects to earn all he gets in life. A real man does a little more than he promises. A real man is dependable; his simple word is as good as his oath. A real man is loyal to his friends and guards their reputation as his own. A real man minds his own business; he does not judge others beyond sure knowledge—not presuming to search hearts. A real man has excuses for others, never for himself. He is patient and charitable to others, to himself he is strict. A real man does not hunt danger but never dodges it when he ought to meet it. A real man is glad to live and serve but not afraid to die. A real man understands perfectly well that he can do none of these things alone and so he commits and intrusts himself completely to the help and guidance of his God.

THE OFFICE GOAT GETS ALL UNSIGNED LETTERS

Time after time for three years, we have cautioned our readers to always sign their names to letters sent us for publication.

Unless you are an authorized correspondent, with your name and address registered in our files, you must let us know who you are. We won't publish your name if you object, but we have got to know who the writer is.

Don't you all know that if we should publish unsigned letters, that the writers could easily write something that would probably seem all right to us, but in reality be a falsehood?

For our own protection, you must sign your name properly, at least until you are an established writer of news from your village.

AUNT BECKY.

LEXINGTON—ERLANGER, N. C.

Members of the local basketball team speak very appreciatively of the courtesies extended to them on their recent trip to Belmont, where they won the game that probably gave them the Conference championship over the Belmont boys. Girls of the high school there gave

a party in honor of the Lexington boys and thoughtfully served refreshments early so that Coach Greason and his players could start on the long drive back home. It does not seem likely that Belmont will come here for a return game to which they are entitled, so the cup will probably be officially awarded to Lexington.

Three of the five regulars of the championship Lexington high school basketball team are Erlanger boys, these being Captain George Mauney, Willard Bell and Greeley Hilton. Hilton, who was a substitute frequently used, replaced Lonnie Davis when the latter went out several weeks ago with a sore knee, and was in the starting line-up in all tournament games. The Erlanger boys are doing fine service in all branches of high school athletics.

Coach Murray Greason and members of the Lexington high school basketball squad were guests of the Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon Tuesday. The big State College tournament championship basketball trophy which Lexington is privileged to keep until another team claims possession, and the Class A trophy cup which the school won outright, were both on display in the dining hall. The boys are also proud possessors of miniature golden basketballs suitable for watch fobs or charms. Superintendent Cowles presented the coach and the various members of the squad and Coach Greason spoke briefly of the earnest work of the players during the tournament play and of their willingness to follow discipline and keep in trim for the games. In conclusion he said: "The boys play like they are determined to make Lexington folks like basketball."

And these are the "tallow faced, anemic children" of cotton mill operatives!

One of these boys was also captain of the Lexington High football team which made a great record last season.

F.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

White Oak News.

(By Lena Loman, in Greensboro Daily News.)

The Woman's Community Club will meet at the Welfare Building Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. All ladies of the village are invited.

Dr. Herring will be prepared to give the toxin anti-toxin to babies at the regular weekly clinic, held each Wednesday afternoon at the "Y." The following babies were registered at the clinic Wednesday: Barbara Ann Wrenn, Mary Lou Smith, Elizabeth Gant, Monte Callen Kennedy, Lillian Naylor, Peggy Jean Wyrick, Luther Johnson, Sherwood Batchelor, Margaret Howard, Loy Hipp, Ruth Smith, Eugene Koontz

Stone, Frances Wyrick and Harold Clapp.

Mrs. J. Burnside entertained a number of small people Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Beatrice, who was celebrating her seventh birthday. The following were present: Ruby and Frances Wilson, Ruth Burnside, Aileen Roberts, Junior and Beatrice Burnside, Helen Southern and Leo Burnside.

The first annual textile volley ball tournament or championship will be held at the White Oak "Y" Saturday afternoon and evening of March 22. Any group of players in the employ of the Proximity Manufacturing Company may enter a team by sending their application either to M. M. Manger or R. Keiger in care of the White Oak Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Moore and Mrs. Milton Jenkins spent Saturday in Draper.

Miss Pearl Straughn, of the White Oak school faculty, has been out the past few days on account of illness.

Misses Emily Thigpen and Dora Whitt spent Saturday in Draper.

Lloyd Hipp is ill at his home on Gordon street.

Mrs. Lena Smith, of High Point, spent Friday in the village with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes and Mrs. Lola Harris, of Thomasville, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brown on Hubbard street Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Seymour and children visited relatives in Rowan county the past week.

Mrs. E. E. Jenkins has returned to her home in Wallburg after a short visit in the village with relatives.

Mrs. R. E. Wyrick, of Hubbard street, who has been confined to her home for some time on account of illness, is somewhat improved.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill Community.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wish to tell you something about our village. We have a very pretty village. The houses are nice and comfortable, and have garden plots and flower yards about them. There are many beautiful trees in and surrounding the village. In the Spring when these are putting on new life, the fruit blossoms are sending out sweet fragrance, and the ground being prepared for the gardens, there comes to us a feeling of the open country.

We have some of the best people that can be found anywhere. All seem willing to co-operate in the bond of fellowship and understanding. Our president, Mr. C. M. Bailey, is a friend to all and is highly esteemed in the community. Mr. W. L. Davis, the superintendent, also shows much interest in the welfare

of the village. Other overseers are Mr. B. D. Cox, weave room; Mr. J. H. Von Hollen, card room; Mr. R. H. Cobb, spinning room; Mr. Hairston, cloth room; Mr. K. F. Johns, outside; Mr. Bragg, mechanic.

The people here believe in scattering sunshine, and we are glad to organize the Textile Sunshine Club. We hope to have one of the best clubs in the State, and will soon send our report.

We have three churches: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Presbyterian and Methodist do not have church buildings at present, but hope to sometime in the future. The Presbyterians hold services in the school auditorium, and the Methodists use a dwelling house which has been remodeled.

We are very proud of our Community House. There are two fine Christian workers in charge. They are from Columbia Bible College and have clubs for all groups, from kindergarten up to the grown folks. These are enjoyed by all who attend.

Miss Emily Dick and Mrs. F. A. Hill of Columbia were visitors in our village Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Coward of the Palmetto village, Columbia, were visitors at the Community House March 9th.

Misses Melda Von Hollen and Mary Johnson of Winthrop College are spending the spring holidays with their parents here. KATE.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills.

Mesdames P. F. Patton and O. G. Brownlee of Hendersonville, N. C., and Mrs. Hamlet of Chimney Rock made some very interesting talks at the Community Building on Monday night, March 10th, under auspices of the Hendersonville Improvement Club. Sixty pictures were thrown on the screen showing homes before and after improvements were made, which were very interesting and goes to show that anyone interested can have a beautiful flower yard when a little effort is put forth. Balfour is noted for its beautiful white houses and well kept yards, both front and back, and our people seem more determined than ever to have pretty flower yards and good vegetable gardens this year. At the conclusion of the pictures Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, president, thanked these ladies for coming out and showing the pictures, and making these talks. Other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smythe, 3rd, and Miss Nancy Blake, granddaughter of Capt. Smythe.

Mr. W. P. Thompson has resigned as outside overseer.

Mr. Jess Gailliard has been promoted from second hand in cloth room to outside overseer. Harvey

Irwin succeeds Mr. Gailliard in cloth room.

Mrs. O. E. Bishop, wife of our overseer of weaving, underwent a serious operation at a Spartanburg hospital last Tuesday. Last reports were that she was improving. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery and that she will soon be able to return home.

Messrs. C. R. Staggs, Lee Taylor, Clarence Bently, Mack Staggs and Frank Sturley were Asheville visitors Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. C. B. Coward, Mrs. Chas. Seay, Miss Lucy Seay and Mrs. B. L. Riddlehoover visited Mrs. O. E. Bishop at the Spartanburg hospital this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Burroughs spent the past week-end in Pelzer, S. C., with relatives.

The Rev. Mr. Orr of Columbia, S. C., preached at Balfour Baptist church last Sunday night. His sermon was enjoyed very much by the large congregation. Rev. Mr. Orr preached in this community a quarter of a century ago. During his discourse he made some very complimentary remarks about Balfour Mills and village. HAM.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mills.

Our mill stopped last week and most everyone went fishing, including Mr. C. W. Cole.

Mrs. Claud Anderson and family spent the week in Montgomery.

Mr. Paul assures us that the new school house will soon be ready for us. It has a large auditorium, two offices and six class rooms. We are very proud of it.

Nicolas Mill.

The P. T. A. has sold \$22 worth of chances on their last quilt. You see they are "on the job."

Mrs. Latch of Anniston is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hubert Rollins.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton and son, Luther, spent last week in Albany.

Mr. Marshall Aldridge has recovered from a serious illness.

Mr. Wilmer Spears is in the Covington Hospital at Andalusia, where he had an arm amputated. He is getting along fine, to the delight of friends. BROWN EYES.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

Quickness.

We find personally that most of our errors come from thinking too quickly or acting too quickly. We are inclined to go into action kerbang! Just because we're eager to be doing something. Then comes along some slow fellow, with a brain and studies the situation—and then humiliates us by making us look

dumb. Now, if a dumb-bell can make a bright fellow look dumb by deliberating, how could a bright fellow make a dumb-bell look if he did the same thing?

Village News.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Jones announce the birth of a son, March 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bullard of Newberry, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft.

Mrs. Pearl Landford of Columbia, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. C. W. Golden.

Miss Emily Dick and Mrs. Frizza Hill of Columbia, S. C., visited Mrs. B. Sloan Monday.

Miss Sarah Edwards spent the week-end in Clinton.

Mrs. J. C. Templeton of Whitmire spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Strickland and daughter, Virginia, of Anderson, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Granger of Whitmire were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Heuble.

Mrs. T. B. Sherrill of Tampa, Fla., is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. Addison, Joanna Inn.

Mrs. Mamie White, Tom Addison and James Addison visited friends in Ninety-Six last Friday evening.

Friends of Mrs. Alice Fuller, Toronto street, will be glad to know that she is improving after an illness of several weeks.

Friends of Mrs. J. J. Clark will be glad to know that she is better after being ill with flu for the past week.

We regret to note that Mrs. Sallie Stevens is quite ill at her home on Milton Road.

The teachers of our school attended the district meeting of the Teachers Association in Spartanburg last Saturday.

Missionaries Are Heard.

On last Sunday afternoon the church was filled to capacity to hear Rev. and Mrs. Richard Anderson, missionaries to Central America. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been in the mission field for the past twenty-five years, and very interesting was the account of their work there. They leave for Central America on Monday, March 19th, having been on furlough since last July.

Memorizes Scriptures.

Clyde Putnam, age 10 years, has recently memorized one hundred and fifty-five verses of Scripture. How many older people can beat that? Clyde is in Miss Bessie Taylor's Sunday school class. Miss Taylor is doing a good thing in encouraging the boys to learn the Scripture. David said, "Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against God." It is surely a good thing in a good place for a good purpose.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

Mr. Marco smiled: "I'm going to let actions speak for me. I haven't had my appetite so tempted in a long time, and I expect Mrs. Avery is going to see me here often in the future. Now, I'm ready to do something beside talk," he laughed.

Mrs. Avery blushed but was well pleased with the compliments paid her, and during the informal meal and lively conversation, she forgot her "frustration" and became the perfect, well poised hostess.

"What I like is,—everything on the table either came from the garden or was bought with vegetables from the garden," she said. And then Mr. Marco tactfully drew her out to tell how she and Jim had worked and made the garden and flowers supply all their needs, and over, and there were exclamations of astonishment from Mrs. White, and satisfaction from Mr. Marco.

"Just an instance of what energy, thrift and efficiency can accomplish on a small back lot," he smiled. "There are plenty others on the village who are doing the same."

Jim was all eyes and ears. He watched his lovely sister with new interest; speculated on what the neighbors would think or say about their fine company; wondered if Alice would be such a fool as to turn Ted down, and what color the bungalow would be, and how long it would take to build it. He wished he could do something to help Ted win Alice back. Gee! Something had to be done. Maybe Mr. Marco would marry Mrs. White and keep her down South, she seemed to enjoy it so much. Gosh, what was he saying about coming back here often? Could he have his eyes on mother? Gee whiz! Oh, no, nothing like that! He just wanted to be nice. Gosh, he'd be glad when this blamed old strike was settled and the whole bunch gone!

When they had finished, Jim ordered his mother from the dining room and donned a big blue apron:

"I'm the champion dish-washer of the State," he declared, "and will have everything in apple-pie order p.d.q. Alice can stay and sit down and superintend, if she wishes. I haven't had a word with her yet," wistfully and grinning impishly. And Alice stayed.

"Gosh, sis, it's great to have you back," his eyes glowing. "You know, Ted almost died after you left. Mother wanted him to come and stay with us, but he said he couldn't bear it, and you not here."

Ted, Ted, Ted! And what was she going to do about it? What could she do? She had froze him at the depot, so cool and formal she was when his astonished gaze swept over her and he realized that Mr. Marco had planned to give him a pleasant surprise. And on the speaker's stand, when he had tried to make her understand that he loved her just the same. Surely there would be

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

THE BACK-FIRE

flato rock, s. C. march 13, 1930.
the pay & ride moter company,
244 ellum street.

deer sir:—

if you know what is good for bill jones, yore stall ment collector, you will keep him away from my house hear after. he claims that i owe him the third stall ment which i paid him in januwerry, and you told me i could ride while i pay, but if i do, it will hafter be on my old beek, but i am walking now.

and he can't run over me no setch of a way as long as my helth is good and if i lose my temper, send the ambulance for him and yore wrecking car for his old ford. and he allso says i owe him the second stall ment when he knows i paid him 4\$ and c25 in december for same and the radiator has been leaking ever since i got home with it. and so did the clutch.

and if he ever calls me a lie again to my face, he won't know whether it was me or lightning struck him and the generator never did work and the battry run down the first week and i have had to crank same ever since. so make him show you the yeller card where he wrote down that payment andsoforth. and so is the universal jint.

and he makes like the check i give him for the second stall ment has come back, but it has never come back to me, so he lied there, and further more, the tale light has short circuses in it, and has burnt out the front lights, and he had better not cuss me no more in the presence of my wife and the spark plugs is broke too. and the oil pan fell out allso.

and if he ever says fifth stall ment to me, he will hafter to be intro duced to his wife when he finely gets home, if he gets there a tall, and the back axle roars like a pea thrasher and he don't try to remember about me giving him 3\$ and a quarter of beef in november, do he? and so far as i know, the differ renshall was busted and the tires was blowed out when i made the down payment, so keep him away from me and my genner rator befoar i wind up for a salt and battry of a high and aggrer vating nature and be took to law. rite or foam if you don't happen to know what i mean.

yores trulie,

mike Clark, rfd.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Manufacturing Co., Alice Plant.

Misses Hazel and Mildred Sutherland had as their guest Sunday, Miss Vera Drennan of Piedmont.

Miss Lilymaye Cartee of Newry is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cartee.

Miss Inez Davis has returned home from the Six Mile Hospital, where she recently underwent an operation, and is resting nicely.

Misses Mattie and Marie Alexander entertained a large crowd at a pound supper at their home Saturday evening.

Miss Lillian Brooks and Mr. Oma Phillips, formerly of Alice but now of near Royston, Ga., are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Georgia Bogan of Pickens was the supper guest of Mrs. G. O. Austin Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lesley and Mrs. J. G. Lesley visited in Spartanburg Sunday.

Considerable work is being carried on under the supervision of Mr. McKissick in the way of improving and beautifying the mill villages of both Alice and Arial. Water oaks have been set out in bare places and along streets that have no shade. These trees are sturdy and large, so that with only a very few years growth, they will transform our heretofore bare streets into leafy bowers. The shrubbery set out last fall around the school building is growing rapidly and has already greatly added to the looks of the grounds and building. The school children have shown their consideration of Mrs. McKissicks generosity by keeping the grounds free from litter and from injuring the young trees and plants. In all, our village is becoming quite a "place" and we are very proud of it.

X. Y. Z.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some pretty weather and most of the people of our village are planning to have gardens and flower yards.

Mrs. Pearson is sick. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

Miss Margaret Collier of Greenwood, S. C., visited her sister, Mrs. Hollie Dorn, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Lee Leopard's father is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Thurman Dorn spent the week-end with relatives at Pleasant Lane, S. C.

We have a nurse in our village now and she is doing splendid work among the sick.

Mr. Tom Collier, Mr. Hollie and Alvin Burton of Greenwood were callers in the home of Mr. H. D. Dorn Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams of Newberry, and little daughter, Janette, visited Mrs. Williams' parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Dorn spent Sunday with the former's relatives of Pleasant Lane, S. C.

A revival meeting starts at the Methodist church Sunday night, March 16th. We hope to have a great revival.

Aunt Becky, when are you going to visit us? You are welcome at any time.

ISAAC MARONEY.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here at Sunset we "put things over," if you will excuse the slang. "We do things" really applies to the people here, for we believe in having a good time.

Apron Hemming Party.

The members of the Lucky Girls' Club gave a combination apron hemming and "old fashioned party" on Saturday evening, March 2nd. Each girl brought an apron to be hemmed and the boys drew the names of the girls, the name he drew being the apron he was to hem. Eurich Davis was awarded the prize for having done

no harm in being friendly with him—she needn't act so hateful.

"Jim" she said in a voice so low he could hardly catch it. "I've been hateful to Ted—I just felt that he couldn't forgive me—and if he couldn't I didn't want to see him. But—maybe—. Will you take him a note from me?"

"Will I? You just write it and see how quickly I'll become a messenger of love!"

She went into the sitting room for a pencil, and Mr. Marco waylaid her:

"Let's all go auto riding? We must show Mrs. White the town and next week I may be too busy to be courteous." Then in a low persuasive voice as the ladies talked animatedly and paid no attention to him: "Won't you please send Jim to ask Ted to go along and drive? He'll go if you'll ask him and promise to sit by his side."

Alice smiled: "I'll write him a note."

"Bless your heart—that will be better. I knew you were true blue!" And Alice wrote:

"Dear Ted:

Mr. Marco insists on taking us auto riding and that you must drive. I think he plans for me to sit by your side—and oh—Ted,—I couldn't sit anywhere else! If you can forgive and if you still care, come. Home isn't home without you, dear. Alice."

Ted was lying face down on his bed at the boarding house a prey to despondency when Jim, entered, grinned sympathetically and slipped the note into his hand, glabbing like a poll parrot as he watched Ted read it.

"Gee, Ted, who's dead? When's the funeral? Read that but don't tear the house down—and don't expect too much. Alice is in a devil of a fix—got herself there, thinks you'll never get over it or be the same—and you can't expect her to run after you, by heck! What you ought to do is use some of the cave-man stuff we see in the movies. Grab her by the hair; force her to her knees; let her smell your fist; make her understand you mean business and expect to be boss! Gosh—if I ever fall for a skirt—"

"Jim!" Ted sprang up, his face quivering with emotion, "Jim you little devil—Oh, boy, I'm so happy I'm dizzy!" he dashed to the bathroom, rushed back with a towel in his hand, rummaged through the dresser drawer for clean collar and fresh tie, and danced around beside himself.

Jim leaned against the door watching him, his own heart singing. Good old Ted! What if he knew the BIG secret about the bungalow? Gosh, but he must be careful to never tell. Mr. Marco wanted it to be a surprise. "Well, I'll mosey along to the show," he said. "I'm no importance at all, and would be 'all alone in a crowd' if I should go in that car. So you will excuse me," dramatically. "No, Ted; I have plenty money, thank you," as Ted tried to make him take a dollar. "Save it to buy your license!"

Oh how hard that tie was to manage! Should he wear the solid blue or dotted tie that Alice had given him at

Christmas? Was the crease in his pants all right? Were his shoes shined to perfection? Ah, Ted wanted to look his best.

"I've never seen you look so well," Jim declared, when appealed to for an opinion.

With head erect, gray eyes shining with happiness, Ted ran up the steps and joined Alice where she sat alone on the porch swing, awaiting him.

"You darling!" he whispered, his hand clasping hers. "You knew I'd come—yes through fire if no other way!"

Please Ted, let's not talk about it now, — wait till tonight when the shadows will partly hide my remorse and heartache,—and then we'll have an understanding," pleadingly, almost tearfully.

"I'll be patient if there's hope;—and Alice, I'll never give you up. You are mine!" And then they joined the others in the house, and were heartily welcomed.

All distressing subjects were taboo during the drive that afternoon, and Mr. Marco in the back seat with Mrs. Avery and Mrs. White winked knowingly and happily, as the two young people on the front seat, forgot everything but each other, though Ted steered the car with unerring skill in spite of his tumultuous emotions.

Over the town; around in the country; right by the strikers' tent colony. Out by the Country Club; back to town and to Mr. Marco's home, where they all entered, and were treated to scuppernong grapes fresh from the back lot. There were apples and figs, too, and sweet apple cider, ice cold, served with cheese wafers on a silver tray, by a beaming black mammy wearing a snowy apron and turban.

"Oh this is the Southern hospitality I've heard so much about—and that has been showered on me since I stepped from the train!" cried Mrs. White. "What wouldn't I give to be always in such a charming atmosphere!"

"Maybe I'll remind you of that some day!" smiled Mr. Marco, and though his voice was teasing there was a look in his eyes that made the widow blush, while the others laughed.

And while this happy group was enjoying themselves the strikers were forming plans for Manday. Down at the tent colony the leaders were in conference. Dan was there, and Ella, and the latter seemed worried. Dan was unusually gracious, and with great pride laid a couple of hundred dollars on the table.

"I spent quite a sum on refreshments today, but I consider that a good piece of diplomacy. I couldn't bear to see our folks wanting those delicacies and not getting them. I believe our crowd should have as good as the others."

"And what's this about the girl getting away with some money?"

"Well, she did,—or I lost it," Dan added, as he caught a warning glance from Ella.

"I don't believe she took it," Ella declared. "Dan lost it. That's more reasonable."

"All I know is,—it got away," Dan said.

the neatest work. The prize was a doll. After that laborious event, games were played until a late hour. The refreshments were furnished by the persons present and consisted of fruits, cakes and candies. Those sharing the fun at that party were Misses Audrey Luker, Jessie and Ethel Bradford, Alma Suttles, Josephine Lewis, Luella McGough, Bonnie Mae and Bede Chisolm; Messrs. Fred Mott, Eurich Davis, Woodrow Hudson, Willie Gaylor, John Tatum, Goodman Vins, Eddie Warren, Homer Buxton, Voyd Nichols; and Mrs. Catherine Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Mott, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boyce.

4-H Club Play.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 27th, the people of Sunset village and several people from neighboring communities thoroughly enjoyed the play, "The Sweet Family," which was given by several of the older girls of the 4-H Club. The players entered into the real spirit of the play so thoroughly that they made a splendid success of it. A neat sum was realized and this will be expended upon the necessities of the club.

Personals.

Those who attended prayer meeting here on Wednesday evening, February 26th, were pleasantly surprised by having Rev. Norman McLeod, presiding elder of the Methodist churches of the Selma district, attend the meeting. Rev. Mr. McLeod is a most scholarly man and his presence always adds dignity to any religious meeting.

Mrs. W. W. Lee and children, Opal, Jr., and Clyde, of North Broad street, Selma, were the guests of her mother, Mrs. Jim Buxton, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Scales had as their guests during last week his stepmother and her daughter of Marion, Ala. Their visit was cut short because she received the distressing news that their home burned on Thursday night, February 27th, and they lost practically everything.

Aunt Mary Rogers is visiting relatives here. Mrs. Sol Motes and son, J. B., have returned to their home in Mobile after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mott.

Mr. Fundaburk of Uniontown was here on a business trip on Wednesday, Feb. 26th.

Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Chapman, Miss Whitten, of Selma, and Mrs. Stables, of Lower Peach Tree, Ala., were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts on Wednesday afternoon.

Little Mildred Cook, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cook, is very ill at the Baptist Hospital. The host of friends of the parents wish for the dear baby a speedy recovery.

Mr. Oliver Wilson is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Booker, who have had rooms with her mother, Mrs. Jim Shedd, have moved into a house in East Selma.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Third street, are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a fine baby girl on Feb. 28th.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Greene, formerly of Selma but now of Uniontown, were delighted to see her here again Sunday. Mrs. Greene taught a class in our Sunday school several years ago.

Mesdames P. H. and J. T. Murray motored to Five Points to spend Wednesday, March 5th, with Mr. and Mrs. Jim McLendon.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Booker, Evelyn and Stanley Velmer Booker, Mrs. Ben Booker and

daughter, Lilla Earl, spent last week-end with Mrs. Day, who lives near Summerfield.

Mrs. Keaton remains with her daughter in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The mill here is running on five days a week—only a shortage of one-half day. That isn't so bad.

Best wishes to all "our scribblers' family."

THE KID.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been having some real cold weather for the past week. Surely hope it will soon turn warm again.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Pearson does not improve. Her many friends hope to see her get well.

Mr. Carl Rush and little son, Carl, Jr., spent last Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Corrie Rush.

Mr. and Mrs. John Willingham and little son, O. B., Mr. and Mrs. Hayne Willingham and children motored to Columbia last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hollie and children, Ruth, Gladys and James, spent the week-end in Augusta with Mr. Hollie's mother.

Ray Staggs spent last week-end with his cousins in Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Attaway and children spent Sunday in Saluda with Mrs. Attaway's father and helped him to celebrate his birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crowder and children spent Sunday in Laurens county with their uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Jennings and children went to Greenville Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mattie Ruston.

Friends of Miss Mozelle Scott are sorry that she is sick.

The Mothers' Class of the Methodist church met last Thursday afternoon with Mrs. R. W. Griffin to organize a Community Club.

Misses Etta Guest, Louise and Evie Rush spent Wednesday with Mrs. T. F. Dukes.

Aunt Becky, our night school closes Thursday night. We are going to have commencement exercises and wish you could be with us.

SLIM.

CHESTER, S. C.

Baldwin Mill.

Everybody has been taking advantage of the fine weather and planting gardens.

We are running full time on the day line but only 50 hours at night.

The Sunshine Class of the Methodist church gave a penny party recently at the Men's Hotel and everyone who attended enjoyed it.

Messrs. R. C. Miller and P. C. Wolfe motored to Bessemer City, N. C., for the week-end.

Messrs. C. B. Parrish and E. C. Riley motored to Rock Hill to visit relatives of Mr. Parrish.

Messrs. Tom Benson, Albert Wade, Martin Ramsey and Johnny Lee motored to Whitmire Saturday to visit relatives.

Mr. A. S. Parrish of Rock Hill is spending a week here with his mother.

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Ella Mae Horn.

AL.

WHY GIRLS STAY HOME

"Alice could have married anybody she pleased."

"Then why is she still single?"

"She never pleased anybody."—Tid-Bits.

"We'll go into that later," said Joe Jennings, a threatening note in his voice. "Just now, we have more important business. We are losing out. There's been nothing in the papers in several days that has given us any worth while publicity. We've got to keep before the public. Something sensational is what we need."

"We'll furnish the sensation Monday when they try to start the mill," laughed Dan. "How about cutting the power lines?"

"And get electrocuted," warned Ella.

"Oh, no,—there's plenty ways to avoid that."

"We've got to have picket lines at every gate. Get a lot of rotten tomatoes and potatoes. They are quite effective. One fellow can make a throw that won't hit and get attention turned his direction; then, others from a different point, can get in some shots that will hit the bulls eye."

"I think the time is about ripe for some real shooting," said another. "Some of us must get in jail somehow. If we'd done the things up North that we've done down here, we'd have been locked up long ago. Looks like nothing but the real stuff will accomplish anything here."

CHAPTER XIV

Saturday night, and the late September roses around the porch nodded to each other, while the swing again held the lovers.

"Ted, if I should agree to marry you, would you be willing to come and live with mother till Jim finishes High?"

"Darling! Haven't I wanted to do that all along?" eagerly. "Say that you will, sweetheart—say it!" pleadingly.

"But Ted, I'm afraid—so afraid that you'll never forget my mad infatuation for Dan. If you should ever throw that up to me I'd walk out on you if it killed me," she half sobbed.

"Alice, I swear that I do not and never will hold that against you, and that I will never by word, look or deed, refer to it. Dearest, there is something uncanny about Dan's influence over girls. And, if I hadn't had my eyes opened to Ella's perfidy, I might have fallen a victim to her charms. It was due, to your mother who begged me to watch them, that I found them registered as man and wife at a Charlotte hotel. Observation, and almost an experience, dear heart, teaches that very few of us are immune from flattery and admiration. You would hardly have been human had you not been pleased over the chivalrous and amorous attentions that handsome Dan Forrest showered upon you. You are so sweet and innocent—so free from guile and and worldliness, that you could not comprehend or fight against his subtle arts. I understand and sympathize far better than you think I do. Just let the past be buried in oblivion—all that you wish to forget—and love me now, and forever, as I do you, my precious girl."

(To Be Continued)